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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1869. NO. 285.

LOCAL NOTICES.

"Truth in a Nut Shell."
The story concluded.

Fine Dress Shirts
Made to order from measure at Putnam & Adams's Gent's Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice. tf

"Reader, Look to Your Interest,"
And get your Prescriptions, Drugs and Perfumery at the cheap store, Charles Abel & Co., 172 Wylie street.

Heavy Sale of Kansas Lands.
Messrs. G. B. Hill & Co., No. 39 Fourth avenue, have, during the last few days, disposed of 15,000 acres of Kansas lands. They have eleven farms for sale in Dickinson, Davis and Pottawatomie counties. They sell for part cash and a long credit. These lands are selected with care, near the railroad, and are selling rapidly. *For particulars, call immediately.*

When You Feel a Cough
Or Bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and cure it before it becomes incurable.

Superior Sealing Wax,
Superior Sealing Wax,
For Fruit Jars or Cans,
For Fruit Jars or Cans.

The best in the city, at the lowest price by the pound or barrel, at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 95 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

Is a Sewing Machine Profitable in a Family?
The profit of a Sewing Machine in a family cannot be reckoned by dollars and cents, but by everything that tends to lighten the labor and add to the comfort and neatness of the family. Oft times many a mother in the middle ranks of life is little better than a slave. Where there is a family of children, she has a terrible amount of drudgery to endure. She has no time for reading, for attending lectures, for self-improvement—very often she is denied the ordinary intercourse of society. With the use of Elliptic Sewing Machines time is economized. By it the making of shirts, dresses, trowsers, coats—in fact, every description of sewing—is reduced from a question of hours to one of minutes. Improvements they have been introduced, their utility is marked upon the health and happiness of the family. The salesroom of the Elliptic is at No. 17 Fifth avenue, second story, where our readers are invited to call and examine the machine, and see it in operation.

"Truth in a Nut Shell."
More of it.

The Florence Sewing Machine
Has to be seen to be appreciated. Its mechanical construction is the most perfect of any sewing machine in the world. It sews to the right or left; sews light or heavy fabric with equal facility; skips no stitches; makes four different stitches; its motions are all positive. Office No. 6 Sixth street, late 81. Clair. Heckert & McCain.

Pittock's Base Ball Headquarters,
Opposite the Postoffice. Closing out sale of Base Ball Goods for this season. We have reduced the prices of Base Ball Bats, Score Books, from thirty to forty per cent. before former retail prices. Look at our prices: Horseman, $1 25; Convention, $1; Bounding Rock, $1; Cock of the Walk, $1; Champion, $1; Eagle, $1; Diamond, 80 cents; Regulation, 90 cents; Practice, 75 cents; Junior 50 cents. Bosch, Bass, Pine and Swamp Willow Bats at from 20 cents to 40 cents; same goods formerly sold at 40, 50, 60 and 75c. Score Books, Shoes and Belts at equally low prices.

Charming "Lou," the City Belle.
Air—CAPTAIN JINKS.

Sweet Cynthia Ann is fair to view,
And so is gentle Dorothy Drew,
But they cant come up to charming Lou,
For she's the belle of the city.
She shows the ladies how to dress,
How to dress, how to dress.
She shows the ladies how to dress
In a style that is most charming.

Spoken—Yes, ladies, she says that if you will only use Urben's Blooming Pearl, the great complexion beautifier of the age, you can make yourself look just as sweet as

Charming Lou, the city belle,
Whose many graces none may tell;
A handsome, dashing, lively swell,
The acknowledged belle of the city.

This charming girl is past her teens,
And not possessed of surplus means,
Yet with the Pearl, the Radiadesereus,
And reigns the belle of the city.
It frees the skin from tan and specs,
From tan and specs, from tan and specs,
It frees the skin from tan and specs,
And gives a fine complexion.

Spoken—Yes, ladies, for the small sum of fifty cents, for a bottle of Urben's Blooming Pearl, even if you are thirty, you can make yourself the appearance of eighteen, and look just as fresh and blooming as

Charming Lou, &c., &c.

If you'll but use the Blooming Pearl,
Each speck and freckle it will purl,
And turn you out a handsome girl,
As any in the city.
Then the gentlemen will all cry out,
Will all cry out, will all cry out,
The gentlemen will all cry out,
Why, she's the belle of the city.

Spoken—Yes, she is a charming creature! Just fol. comp'ed be the hair and young; egad, she's as handsome as

Charming Lou, &c., &c.

The Blooming Pearl is for sale by all druggists at fifty cents per bottle. Beware of counterfeits and buy none but the genuine "Urben's Standard Preparation" Blown in the glass.

"Truth in a Nut Shell,"
Continued.

A Fine Assortment
Of Gents' Furnishing Goods, at Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

Joseph Meyer & Son,
Undertakers, No. 424 Penn street. Carriages for funerals at $2 00. TTh3

Kenwood Boarding School for Boys,
New Brighton, Pa. Fall term begins Tuesday, September 21st. Send for a catalogue. TTh3

Says a
Prominent medical man, "HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT is a "natural enrichment of the *materia medica*," and he having seen it used in Lindsay's business, speaks conclusively and judiciously from personal experience, and his opinion has been fully confirmed by the observations of other American physicians.

Ladies Call at W. W. Moorhead's,
81 Market street, and see what an elegant assortment of Hamburg Embroideries he has just received. A lot of very narrow Edgings now on hand at very low prices.

Another Arrival
Of those elegant White Gored Tucked and Ruffled Skirts, at $1 50 each. Also, a large assortment and best skirt in the city, at W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

Use Gouraud's Oriental Cream.
The finest preparation known for beautifying the complexion. Sold everywhere, at Jos. Fleming's, 81, corner Market street and the Diamond.

Farm and Steam Ferry.
At Wellsville, Ohio, for sale at a bargain. Apply to Mrs. N. A. Hamilton, on the premises, or to Alex. McBane, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

CUBA.

Valmaseda Captures a Rebel Convoy

A Plot to Poison the Inhabitants of Santo Espiritu—Attempt to Capture the Peruvian Iron-clads

HAVANA, August 13.—Count Valmaseda captured near Remanacagua a rebel convoy, Gen. Jordan commanding, which was moving towards Holquin. The rebels took to flight after a short fight, and their commander escaped. This is considered the most important capture of the war.

The authorities of Santa Espiritu report that a rebel plot to poison the bread used by the inhabitants on a certain day has been discovered, and a number of suspected parties have been arrested.

Advices report that the Captain General has sent the iron-clad Victoria to Demerara, to attempt the capture of the Peruvian monitors.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

The Pratt Case in New York—Conflict Between the State Courts and Federal Authority—A Conflict of Jurisdiction Sanctioned in the United States Court Room—The 69th Regiment New York State Militia Called Out to Enforce Judge McCunn's Order—The Case Finally Postponed Until Monday.

NEW YORK, August 13.—A company of United States artillery, under Captain Shaw, is on duty in the United States District Court room, fully equipped, each man having ten rounds of ball cartridges. They were furnished by General Vodges, at the request of Marshal Barlow, who under an order from President Grant, intends to hold the prisoner, Pratt, in spite of the State Court, and protect himself from arrest. It is rumored that Judge McCunn directed the Sheriff to call out a *posse* if necessary to enforce an order discharging Pratt; also, that the Sixty-ninth Regiment has been ordered under arms, to force the Sheriff's authority. Judge McCunn will, it is said, endeavor to avoid a breach of the peace, but will sustain the dignity of his Court. Marshal Barlow is confident his force is sufficient to resist any attempt to rescue the prisoner. The result fast not yet been made apparent.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Judge McCunn announced to-day that he had adjourned proceedings in the Pratt case to Monday, to wait the action of the United States Commissioner. The warrants against Marshal Barlow have been signed, but not issued. By this action the danger of a collision with the federal authorities is postponed, and will probably be averted. A report that the federal soldiers had been returned to Fort Hamilton is unfounded; they being still in the United States Court room. The Marshal does not apprehend any attempt to arrest him, but is determined not to be caught napping. He left for home at Staten Island in the afternoon, guarded by soldiers to the ferry.

High Prices for Flour.
In the State of New Jersey families are paying as high as $17 00 for Jenkins's celebrated Snow Flake, while in this city it retails for $8, if it has the reputation of being the best flour in use.

WASHINGTON.

The Case of Pratt, the Traitor.

The Government Will Sustain the United States Commissioner—The New United States Judgeships—The President and Texas Politics—Chicago Public Park—Railroad Companies to be Enjoined.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1869.

The Case of Pratt, the Traitor.

In the matter of Pratt, arrested in New York by the United States Commissioner, charged with murder and treason, whom Judge McCunn has ordered discharged under a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by him, it is believed the United States authorities will resist the execution of Judge McCunn's order, holding that yielding to it will subject the jurisdiction of the United States Commissioners in criminal cases before them to the supervision of the State Courts, and render all arrests on warrants issued by the Commissioner subject to the order and control by any magistrate in a State who has authority under the laws of the State to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, and so subject the administration of the criminal laws of the United States to a great extent to the control of State magistrates. The Secretary of War will sustain the Commissioner and insist that he shall conclude the trial and not be prevented by the State Courts or authorities, and and will uphold the decision of the Commissioner.

The New United States Judgeships.

The Attorney General is hearing no verbal applications for appointments of United States Judges under the new judiciary act. All written applications on the subject are filed for future reference and action.

Texas Politics.

The President said to the Texas politicians during their late visit here, that the Administration cannot give its influence to aid the people to toil restoration before Congress, unless they elect men to office who can take the test oath, choose a Legislature that will promptly ratify the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, and make laws securing the most complete equality and protection to all classes of citizens. He does not yet, so far as is known, express a preference either for Hamilton Odem as Governor.

Chicago Public Park.

In the matter of a Public Park in the Fort Dearborn reservation, Chicago, on which certain Railroad companies propose to enter and build a depot, the United States have consented that the persons interested may use their name for instituting suits in the United States courts to enjoin the companies named from taking possession of the park, or interfere in any manner with its being kept open for the use of the public. This park was dedicated to the use of the public by the United States, and persons holding property around the park also derived their title from the United States, and now claim that they have a legal right to have the park kept open.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1869.

THE NAVAL TOUR.

Gen. Sherman left to-day for Philadelphia, where he will join the party on board the Tallapoosa, on the Navy Yard dispatch tour.

APPOINTMENTS.

David F. Mann was to-day appointed storekeeper for Philadelphia. W. T. Perkins was appointed weigher in the New York Custom House, in place of Gen. T. W. Eagan. A number of appointments and promotions were to-day confirmed for the New York Custom House.

RECOVERY OF SUNKEN VESSELS.

The Warand Navy Departments have transferred to theTreasury Departments, the power to contract for the recovery of all vessels, both Confederate and Federal, which were sunk during the war in Southern and other waters.

FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company Thursday afternoon, it appears that the deposits for July were $411,672 32, and drafts $358,548 84. The total deposits amounted to $1,285,279 41, and the drafts to $1,046,975 70. The net sum is held by about 15,000 depositors, being an average of less than $70 each.

RIOT IN VIRGINIA.

Information has been received here that on Wednesday last a difficulty occurred at Heathsville, Northumberland county, Virginia, between some white and colored people, during the progress of which one of the latter was killed and several wounded. No riot was suppressed by the authorities of that place.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Legal Proceedings in the Susquehanna Railroad Cases—Pruyn, Ramsey and Van Valkenburg Disappear.

ALBANY, August 13.—The hearing on the order of Judge Peckham, on what is known as the Susquehanna complaint made by the Erie and Susquehanna Railroad and Wm. H. Rice, was to-day by agreement of council postponed to August 30th, and Judge Peckham granted an order, which was prepared by counsel for the Erie party, continuing the injunction and stay of proceedings under Judge Barnard's order. A motion was made to set aside an order of Judge Barnard for a hearing at a special term in this district, why the order appointing Mr. Pruyn Receiver should not be vacated. After argument on the admissability of affidavits, Judge Peckham decided that they could not be received, the Erie counsel excepting, and granted an order setting aside so much of Barnard's order as conflicted with one issued by him, leaving in force the remainder, which relates to the hearing of the case on its merits.

Sheriff Parr arrived on the boat this morning with peremptory, non-bailable writs of attachment issued by Judge Barnard.

Business on the railroads has been resumed, agent Banks in charge, with McQuade as superintendent. Banks has designated Pruyner Phelps as his deputy.

The proceedings to-day before Surrogate Lawton in the matter of the disputed receivership of the Susquehanna Railroad were limited to the cross-examination of one of two witnesses, when adjournment till next Wednesday was had.

The Sheriff is unable to find Messrs. Pruyn, Ramsey and VanValkenburg,for whom he has writs of attachment non-bailable, issued by Judge Barnard, of New York.

Match Game of Base Ball at Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., August 13, 1869.

A very pretty game of base ball was played here to-day between the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, N. Y, and the Independents of this city. At the end of the ninth inning, the score stood 34 to 19 in favor of the Eckfords, as follows:

Eckfords—9, 4, 1, 3, 0, 10, 1, 4, 2—total, 34.
Independents—2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 3, 0, 1—total, 19.

Fly balls caught—Eckford, 8; Independents, 0. Foul balls caught—Eckford, 4; Independents, 6. Passed balls—Eckford, 14; Independents, 12. Home Runs—Treacy, 1. Umpire, John Courtland, of the Eckford B. B. C. Scorers, W. J. Watson, of Eckford, and J. D. Bell, of Independents. The Ecklords are strong at the bat. They leave for Cincinnati to-night at ten o'clock, where they play the famous Red Stockings. The game of the Independents will be with the Haymakers, August 24th.

A committee is now in session at the Tremont House, having under consideration a project for direct and continuous railroad communication between that city and New Orleans *via* Paducah, Ky. The committee consists of the following gentlemen: Hon. L. S. Trimble, member of Congress First Congressional District of Indiana; Hon. J. M. Hanner, Paducah; Joseph Cooper, Illinois; Joseph Piquet, Illinois; Dr. J. A. Powell, Illinois; J. K. Boyer, Illinois; Samuel Sky, Illinois; Jos. C. Robinson, Illinois; Hon. Samuel Tate, Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and Gen. A. M. West, President of the Mississippi Central Railroad. The committee formally closed a contract for building a line. A Chicago man is the contractor. The committee will meet again to-day.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.
CHICAGO, August 13, 10 P. M.

At the open board this afternoon there was a moderate demand for No. 2 spring wheat, and prices were higher, closing at $1 42½@1 42, seller August, $1 41 @1 42 seller September, $1 42 seller October, $1 43½ seller this month. At the evening board there was an active movement in No. 2 spring Wheat, closing firm at $1 43@$1 44, seller August. No. 2 Corn 92c, seller 12 months closing at 91½@92c. Lake freights and provisions quiet.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 13.—Flour steady but quiet. Wheat is good demand and higher sales early of 2 cars new white Kentucky at $1 80; 2,000 bush amber Ohio at $1 44; 1,000 bush No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 46, and 15,000 bush No. 2 Chicago at $1 42 in the afternoon 15,000 bush No. 2 Chicago at $1 42; 2,500 bush No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 43@$1 44, seller August. No. 2 Corn 92c, seller 12 months closing at 91½@92c. Lake freights and provisions quiet.

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New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—Cotton—sales to-day 339 bales; low middling at 26@26½c; sales of week 1,961 bales; receipts of week gross 1,367, net 396 bales; exports to Havre 1,021 bales; coastwise, 788 bales; stock 1,449 bales; receipts to-day 121 bales; exports to-day coastwise 7 bales. Sugar—common 11@12c; prime 12@13c. Molasses dull; rebolled 60@70c. Coffee dull; fair 15½c; prime 16½@16¾c.

Charleston Cotton Market.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 13.—Cotton quiet; sales 56 bales; receipts none; exports coastwise 5 bales; receipts for week 749 bales; exports for week 459 bales; stock 561 bales. Middlings 31½c; Sea Islands 26@30c; $1 05; sales of the week 190 bales.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, August 13.—Flour dull and quoted at $1 @ under $1 15; white $1 20. Corn 92c. Rye $1 00. Barley $1. Oats 65c. Bacon sides 15c; hams 18½c; shoulders, 15½c. Lard 20c.

Produce unchanged.

Augusta Cotton Market.

AUGUSTA, August 13.—Cotton easier with very little demand; sales to-day 3 bales; receipts 7 bales; middlings 30½@31c; stock on hand 514 bales.

Savannah Cotton Market.

SAVANNAH, August 13.—Cotton—Middlings 31c; receipts to-day 3 bales; receipts for the week 256 bales; exports 206 bales; sales none; stock 181 bales.

Wilmington, N. C., Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 13.—Spirits turpentine 28c; resin $1 55@4 95. Crude turpentine unchanged. Tar $2 25.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLES

New Ministry Formed in Portugal —Celebration in Ireland of the Capture of Derry—Yacht Race at the Isle of Wight—Amendment to the Senatus Consultum—Low Water in the Nile.

BY THE FRENCH CABLE.

The Deak Party.

PESTH, August 13.—M. Deak and his party approve of the policy of reconciliation with Prussia, and non-intervention in the internal questions of Germany.

Progress on Senatus Consultum.

PARIS, August 13.—The committee of the Senate are progressing in their examination of the Senatus Consultum. An amendment has been introduced providing that in case the Senate rejects a bill which has been passed by the Corps Legislatif, a mixed committee of Senators and deputies be appointed to adjust the disputed points.

Priests Arrested.

MADRID, August 13.—Twelve priests have been arrested at Burgos, charged with taking part in the Carlist insurrection.

Low Water in the Nile.

ALEXANDRIA, August 13.—The lowness of the river Nile excites general attention. The water is lower than it has been within one hundred and fifty years. The prospect for cotton is favorable, and the crop is estimated at 1,750,000 cottos.

New Ministry in Portugal.

LISBON, August 13.—A new Ministry has been formed, and is composed as follows: President of Council and Minister of the Interior, the Duke of Loule; Minister of War, Maldonia; Minister of Finance, Bramacamp; Minister of Public Works, Jaboseyria; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mendez Leal; Minister of Marine, Rebellida Silva; Minister of Justice, Lucana de Castro.

An Official Denial.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 13.—The assertion recently made in some journals that the Porte had information of a letter compromising the Viceroy of Egypt in respect to his relations with the Czar, are pronounced utterly false. No such letter exists. The only correspondence exchanged in regard to the Viceroy was a notice sent by the Ottoman Government to St. Petersburg, that it was the intention of Ismail Pacha to visit the Russian Court, and to this a favorable reply was returned by the Czar.

Celebration in Ireland.

DUBLIN, August 13.—The celebration of the capture of Derry passed off with much enthusiasm in various parts of the island. At Belfast the Orange parade, Dr. Johnson, presided at an address, and was presented with a sash and medal. The Orangemen had a grand procession, with banners flying and guns firing. No disturbances are reported.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, August 13.—Bourse quiet; rentes 73 francs 50 centimes.

BY THE OLD CABLE.

Yacht Race.

LONDON, August 13.—There was a fine yacht race yesterday from Ryde, Isle of Wight, twice round the new Victoria course, forty-five miles, for the Ryde town plate, valued at £100, twenty yachts entered, and five started at 11 A. M. They came home in the following order: The Oimara, 8.19 P. M.; Aline, 8.24; Guinevere, 8.34; Egina, 8.36; Condor, 8.37. The Egina won by allowance of time. The Cambria and Alarm were among the entries, but each had a portion of their sails carried away twice before the start and therefore withdrew

The Rival Oarsmen.

The debut of the Oxford Boat Club causes a favorable impression. It is said that with a little practice they will be the most finished crew ever on the Isis. The Harvard University crew are out every day for practice. They show decided improvement. Yesterday they rowed to Chiswick against the ebb tide and returned, making the time.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, August 13—Estaratus, at the head of five hundred carlists, has entered Spain from France, at Picordia, and the entry of other bands at various points is expected.

Considerable excitement was occasioned at Malaga by the Republican movement inere.

Amnesty.

PARIS, August 13.—The Emperor to-day signed several decrees of amnesty for political offences.

The Oxford and Harvard Race.

LONDON, August 13.—The Harvard and Oxford crews were out in their boats to-day, both showing a good pace and strong pulling. The race in afternoon of Wednesday, 25th inst., has been finally agreed to and appointed as the time for the race. It has been settled that the Harvard crew shall be composed of the nine best oarsmen. The Oxford crew will be selected from the following: Fay, bow; Lyman, Simmons, Loring, stroke.

Election of French Senators.

PARIS, August 13.—The project empowering the General Council to elect the members of the Senate, is approved by a majority of the Committee on the Senatus Consultum.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, August 13.—The steamship China arrived to-day.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, August 13, Evening.—United States bonds are closed at 88¾@88⅝.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, August 13, Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and steady at the country quotations afloat.

London Money Market.

LONDON, August 13, Evening.—Consols for money 93¾; on account 93¾. American securities quiet; 5-20 bonds at London 83¾; at Frankfort 88¾. Illinois Centrals 91¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 13.—Cotton—market active; middling uplands 13¼d; Orleans 13¾d; sales to-day 12,000 bales; sales of the week 75,000 bales, of which 15,000 were for export and 10,000 for speculation; stock 250,000 bales, of which 125,000 are American. The stock is 15,000 bales more than at this time last year. No quotation made, while the stock of American is 10,000 bales less.

Breadstuffs—Total receipts of wheat for three days to this port 25,000 quarters, of which 15,000 were American. Flour 28s 3d. Corn 30s 6d. Peas 40s 6d, on spot; 40s 3d afloat; red western No. 2, 10s 9d. Flour 28s. 3d. Corn 30s. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 40s.

Pork 102s 6d. Beef 90s. Lard 75s. Cheese 62s. Bacon 63s.

Produce unchanged.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, August 13.—Spirits turpentine 28s 6d. Sperm oil 91s. Sugar 39s 6d. Calcutta linseed 53s.

Antwerp Petroleum market.

ANTWERP, August 13.—Petroleum at Antwerp 53¾ francs.

THE TURF.

Close of the Buffalo Driving Park Meeting---Trot at Saratoga Postponed.

BUFFALO, August 13.—The Driving Park meeting closed to-day. The races unfinished yesterday were called. The first race, for horses that have never beaten 2:50 in harness or wagon, mile heats, best 3 in 5, was won by Dan Voorhies; time 2:33½, 2:32, 2:28½, 2:25½. The double team race was won by Medina and Nabocklish easily, merely walking over the track, distancing Belle Comins and Brown Kitty in the second heat; time 2:41½, 2:35½. Medina and Nabocklish afterwards trotted against time in 2:33. The trot for horses that have never beaten 2:26 in harness or wagon was won by Billy Barr in three straight heats; time 2:25, 2:26½, 2:27.

SARATOGA, August 13.—The trot between Mountain Boy and Lady Thorn is postponed till Monday, the track being too heavy on account of the rain this morning.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting at Greensburg—Third Day's Proceedings.

The State Teachers' Association reassembled at Greensburg, Thursday morning, when, after the usual opening exercises, a report on the subject "What classics be abandoned?" was read by D. S. Burns, Esq., Superintendent of the Harrisburg public schools.

The report was then discussed by the members of the Association, the discussion being opened by George J. Luckey, A. M., of Pittsburgh, and Professor Allen, of Tioga county. Swithin Shortlidge, A. M., of Germantown, then delivered a lecture on the subject "Shall common sense sweep away legal cobwebs?"

In the afternoon an address was delivered by Rev. Robert Anderson Browne, D. D., of Westminster College, on "State aid for the course of higher education," after which the reports of committees were received, and an election of officers held.

In the evening addresses were delivered by J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent, Hon. T. H. Burrowes, Superintendent of State Agricultural College, Prof. Edward Brooks and others.

The movement for the nomination of an independent ticket for municipal officers of San Francisco, at the approaching election, has culminated in the nomination of a complete ticket for that purpose. The nominations of the recent Democratic municipal convention have created undisguised dissatisfaction, and it is charged that open corruption prevailed in the convention and that a majority of the offices were put up for purchase. Never, since the Vigilance Committee ceased, has there been such interest manifested in municipal affairs. The leading journals demand decided and immediate action, and among the present State and city affairs with those of 1856, and urge a general reformation.

A fire last evening destroyed a three story wooden building on Westminster near Eddy street, Providence, R. I., occupied by a store, offices, and shops. Loss about $15,000 to $20,000, and is pretty well covered by insurance. This is the first fire of any importance which has occurred in that city for seven months.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE COUNTRY.

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON AT WILMINGTON, OHIO.

What the Republican Party has Accomplished—Its Mission Not Yet Ended—The Policy of the Administration.

The Republican campaign in Ohio is being vigorously prosecuted. On Thursday, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Wilmington, which was addressed by Governor Hayes, of Ohio, and Senator Morton, of Indiana. Governor Hayes confined his remarks to an able discussion of the Federal and State finances. Senator Morton discussed briefly the several planks of the Ohio Democratic platform, and then proceeded as follows:

It is an axiom, that truth which cannot be denied, that republican government can be safely founded only upon the general intelligence of the people, and that universal intelligence of the people can only be secured by a system of common schools wherein education shall be free and open to all the children of the country. The common school system of Ohio and other States is of the very essence of their republican institutions, and any blow aimed at that system is directed to the very foundation of the Republic. The Democratic party of Ohio have not taken open ground against this system, and we must believe that a large portion are in favor of it. But still, it is well known that there is a very considerable portion of the party that are decidedly—nay, bitterly opposed to the Common School system in any form, and would, if they had the power, strike it down and destroy it. It may be also stated, that the Democratic party has grown and flourished generally where the Common School system has been brought to the greatest perfection, and that Common Schools and Democracy do not go very well together, and it is but natural that the party should look with some degree of jealousy and disfavor upon a system which is fitting the people generally for self-government. It, therefore, there be a candidate for any office, high or low, who is opposed to the Common School system, or whose position upon that question is doubtful, he should not receive the support of any man who appreciates rightly republican institutions and desires their preservation.

There is no more insidious and dangerous form of warfare against republican government than that which is being waged in some quarters against common schools, and the true friends of republicanism cannot begin too soon to meet these attacks and hurl them back with defiance and scorn. No man should be the nomination of a candidate for Governor, for the Legislature or for any important office before ascertaining what he thinks on this question of vital importance. If he shows himself in behalf of the system of common schools, you may rest assured that the preference what may be his professions on all other subjects, and refuse you to apply this test to them all over the State.

Looking at the future policy of the Democratic party, I find that it proposes nothing affirmative in its character but its declarations are all against the banks and the repudiation of the national debt, and for the national banks it proposes no substitute whatever. And, as the country must and will have banks of some kind, it follows from what we know from other sources that the authors of this platform intend to put the present system of State banks that for so many years has been a disgrace to the country, in the place of the national banks. Another and more extensive system of repudiation is that of the South, which is the legitimate result of the success of the Democratic party in the late rebellion, and made all the Western and Southern States tributary to the Eastern States, in the form of mortgage. And looking at this platform, and other Democratic State platforms, we find that does the Democratic party any thing, or propose to do for the benefit of the States, or for the honor, glory or upbuilding of the nation? Nothing. Its whole policy has it put forth by any convention, which has come under my observation, has the glory or the patriotism of the nation? Not one. It has nothing to offer. It puts forth no aspirations for liberty, or the perpetuation of the Union, and has no rejoicings in the new prospects of progress and prosperity which are now presented to the country. It requires no argument to show that when a party of this kind presents itself as a candidate for popular favor it should tell the country what it will do if the power is placed in its hands, and if it never do that, and has no policy whatever, it is in organic opposition to the party that is now entitled to the public confidence, and is like a General who should command a host of an army without knowing how to handle it or having any plan of campaign or battle.

As the Democratic party is likely to turn the Republican party out of power in the State of Ohio, and if it should succeed in doing so, the State government placed in their hands, it is but right that it should be known in advance what their claims to popular confidence and support are based; and I now propound the question, shall canals of actual gains in dollars and cents will be worth more to the country than all the glorious memories and promises of the Democratic platforms and promises. Since the 4th of March last, the public debt has been diminished to the extent of forty-three million eight hundred and ninety six thousand five hundred and forty-two dollars and seventy-two cents, and if its payment should be kept up at the same ratio, it will be entirely discharged in eighteen or nineteen years. But I do not see that it should be kept up at the same ratio, for I think that this generation has done its duty very well, and some portion of this debt should be paid by those who are to come after us, and who will be in the full enjoyment of the blessings of liberty secured by the preservation of which it was contracted.

Not only is this vigorous administration and reform manifested in the Treasury and Internal Revenue departments, but it is strongly exhibited in the Postoffice, the Navy, the Land office and the Interior. The abuses which had grown up in the Interior department have been weeded out with a vigorous hand, and economy, energy and promptitude are everywhere displayed. And such, in the case of the Department of the Interior, and especially in that portion of it which has charge of the Indian agement of the Western Indians. We have reasons to believe that anything like another general Indian war will be prevented by the new policy of peace, kindness and good faith which is now being inaugurated. Shilling will finally win the Indians away from hostilities, and gradually draw them into the paths of civilization and improvement. Quaker guns" are not much in the line of war, although they have sufficed "to fright the souls of fiend adversaries," but Quaker policy and Quaker bonnets and kindness I believe will prove quite potent in establishing peace and civilization among the Indians. Three thousand regiments of cavalry and infantry, Indian wars, which have cost the country $20,000,000 annually many men, women and children, have also been swept away, eaten up and devoured by Government, and if President Grant shall succeed in his general policy of pacification, of which there is every prospect, it will be a grand triumph, and of itself will be sufficient to immortalize his administration. The Republican party received from the Democratic party, when it came into power, an Indian policy of irresponsible and dishonest agents, habitual robbery and outrage of the Indians, provocation of Indian wars for the sake of the money to be made out of them, and a frightful waste of life and annual squandering of many millions of dollars, while the Indians were growing worse and worse. And the only remedy for the evil talked about was extermination. Not until the war was ended and all other business of the country had been settled could Mr. Johnson, who is the power of the Republican party to address itself to the correction of these great abuses, and to clean up this annual current of expenditure of blood and treasure.

Congress, at its last session, provided for a large reduction in the army, and with the general pacification of the Indian tribes it can be still further reduced, and our military expenses brought into a small compass.

Our foreign policy, too, has been greatly improved and is thoroughly national and American in policy, and is demanded by the best interests of the country, the national honor and dignity. Well guarded and all our interests connected with foreign nations fostered and vindicated. Great Britain will be called upon to account for the grievous wrongs which we suffered at her hands during the war, upon a basis which will be just and honorable to ourselves and in conformity to international law. Cuba, the richest island of the sea—the key to the Gulf of Mexico, and with which we have such valuable commercial relations, has been in a state of revolt against the Government of Spain for nearly a year. We have reason to believe that negotiations are now pending at Madrid by which it is proposed that Spain shall sell Cuba to us upon terms which the Cubans would be able honorably to offer and Spain to accept, by that the result of these negotiations will be a claim who baled the war, and who baled the first to bring it about. Although I voted for it, but were willing to make profitable merchandise out of the laurels of a successful general.

I have spoken to this audience for quite an hour. Praise be the party that preserved the Government and the Union in the hour of our peril and gave hope to all mankind. The members of the Republican party have a right to be proud of its glorious record and the great achievements of the past; those ever performed by any political organization in the history of nations and as distinguished from a mere riot or unorganized insurrection—war conducted by an organized Government upon principles recognized by civilized nations—it is the right of any contingent fee. Lady Thorn, although hopelessly beaten, and the trot was postponed till Monday, the track being too heavy on account of the rain this morning.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting at Greensburg—Third Day's Proceedings.

The State Teachers' Association reassembled at Greensburg, Thursday morning, when, after the usual opening exercises, a report on the subject "What classics be abandoned?" was read by D. S. Burns, Esq., Superintendent of the Harrisburg public schools.

The report was then discussed by the members of the Association, the discussion being opened by George J. Luckey, A. M., of Pittsburgh, and Professor Allen, of Tioga county. Swithin Shortlidge, A. M., of Germantown, then delivered a lecture on the subject "Shall common sense sweep away legal cobwebs?"

In the afternoon an address was delivered by Rev. Robert Anderson Browne, D. D., of Westminster College, on "State aid for the course of higher education," after which the reports of committees were received, and an election of officers held.

In the evening addresses were delivered by J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent, Hon. T. H. Burrowes, Superintendent of State Agricultural College, Prof. Edward Brooks and others.

The movement for the nomination of an independent ticket for municipal officers of San Francisco, at the approaching election, has culminated in the nomination of a complete ticket for that purpose. The nominations of the recent Democratic municipal convention have created undisguised dissatisfaction, and it is charged that open corruption prevailed in the convention and that a majority of the offices were put up for purchase. Never, since the Vigilance Committee ceased, has there been such interest manifested in municipal affairs. The leading journals demand decided and immediate action, and among the present State and city affairs with those of 1856, and urge a general reformation.

A fire last evening destroyed a three story wooden building on Westminster near Eddy street, Providence, R. I., occupied by a store, offices, and shops. Loss about $15,000 to $20,000, and is pretty well covered by insurance. This is the first fire of any importance which has occurred in that city for seven months.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

President Grant has left New York for Kane, Pa.

The Executive Committee of the Prison Association, of New York, have received a favorable answer from many Governors as to the expediency of an International Congress on Prison Discipline. It is probable that at the next meeting, September 23d, steps will be taken to convoke the Congress. The Committee suggests that it be held in Paris, London or Dublin.

The New York tailors' strike is at an end. It was but for a few hours duration.

A meeting of the Lehigh coal operators was held at Mauch Chunk on Thursday, which will probably lead to the suspension of work for a few days, and a reduction in the mines of that region. They are to offer their men a new sliding rule, based upon the prices of coal at Mauch Chunk, instead of the price at New York, and making gaining with these, they will allow a certain percentage of the profits, and will bear also all advances in coal beyond $3 50 per ton at Mauch Chunk.

The Universal Peace Society meets at Mystic, Conn., on the 19th and 20th inst.

Several large cases were carted away from Fenian headquarters, New York, on Thursday.

The Cadet Encampment at West Point will next Monday be removed to the mountains, the Cadets will live in shelter tents and be fed on army fare.

A meeting of the persons interested in the Alabama claims will be held in Boston on the 19th.

An excursion party to be composed of merchants and others of St. Louis, who desire to bring to the attention of Californians the benefits they have to offer, will start from that city to-day before.

San Domingo advices to August 3d say the United States steamer Seminole did not find the pirate steamer Telg

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869.

THE Tennessee election is aptly described as a victory in which "the victors find themselves shorn of the spoils of conquest." In other words, the SENTER party have nothing whereby to redeem the pledges they made to divide the Republican party. In their zeal to defeat the STOKES party, they defeated themselves, and gave the Legislature to the opponents of both. We presume that this is about the real state of the case,—a condition of things which appears to suggest that all who are not in favor of the ANDREW JOHNSON Democracy should unite.

THE collision between Federal and State authority in New York affords an interesting item of news. Although soldiers, fully armed, figure conspicuously, we conclude that actual hostilities will be avoided. PRATT, a TEXAN, charged with murder and resistance to federal authority in Texas, was discharged by Judge MCCUNN, whereupon the President directed the United States Marshal to arrest and hold PRATT. The Marshal has the aid of a company of United States artillery, and the sanguinary and belligerent Judge proposes to vindicate the dignity (!) of his Court with the assistance of ever so many regiments of the New York State militia!

WE have stories in abundance in reference to pending propositions at Madrid, authorized by our Government, looking to the independence of Cuba, and its subsequent annexation to the United States, the Spanish Government receiving as compensation therefor, a round sum in Cuban bonds indorsed, at Washington. At first, it was announced that SERRANO and PRIM had peremptorily rejected the proposition, which was submitted by a special envoy acting in conjunction with Gen. SICKLES. This has been supplemented by a cable dispatch that 20,000 fresh troops would be sent to Cuba in September, immediately on the close of the sickly season. Other accounts represent that there is a probability the negotiations will succeed, and that the independence of Cuba, and of course its annexation, are questions that will *be* affirmatively solved in a few months. The Cuban leaders are in good spirits, and have gathered in force at Washington, to influence the opinions of high officials, by glowing representations of the value of the island to the United States. A new and more vigorous commander of our naval forces in Cuban waters is probably the most significant act of the administration, in foreshadowing its future policy. The condition of Spain is peculiar; it is in a turmoil from internal dissensions, while a Carlist inroad from abroad is threatened; the treasury is bankrupt, the laws disregarded, and the ruling powers losing the great popularity they acquired by the revolution. No first class candidate for the monarchy, acceptable to the people, appears to be obtainable, while time and order seem to wait on permanent government. It seems that no time could be more propitious to take the Cuban elephant off the hands of the Dons, in a manner that will save the exquisite sense of national honor for which the Castilian is proverbial.

THE discussion of the question of removing the Federal Capital is not confined to the West. New England has not been slow to recognize the fact that the time is not far off when the West will dominate the country, and when the question of removal will if it has not already become a real one. What the next census will do in fixing the preponderance of representation in favor of the West, New England does not attempt to disguise. Hence the idea has been thrown out in that quarter that representation should be on capital, not population, which is not likely to receive much support. It is a good deal to have the probability of removal admitted. That we do find this admission, is perhaps not a little remarkable. It certainly is a little unexpected that the Boston *Traveller* should freely declare that such a change "will take place, and that at no distant day, no doubt unanimously in favor of the West becoming the chief seating, and domineering—part of the Republic,"—a view of the case which the paper referred to qualifies with the opinion that the "Western men are moving a little too soon in the matter," for the reason that "their power will not tell till after the next apportionment of Congressional representation shall have been made." It is presumed that the aspiring West will measure her strength accurately, expecting at present nothing more of New England than the admission made by the *Traveller*, that removal will follow the possession of power. This admission that journal repeats as follows:

> "It was said by a leading Southern Senator, a few years before the quarrel assumed a blood-red color, that the time would come when the North and south would regret that they had expended their energies in contending with one another instead of uniting to defend themselves against the ever-growing and always-encroaching West, which was preparing to crush them both. He was right, and time has established the propriety of his claim to be considered a prophet. The old States could not be prevailed upon to hang together, and now they separately find that they will be become nothing but joints in the tail of the West, which they want, and with fear in charge of power and capital sites perplexes the nation. The change must occur, we should say, and the way to do will be to help decide what Western town must become the successor of Washington. Western men, be sure that the change will be made, will quarrel over the spoil, and will be sufficiently numerous to name the fortunate place on which so many millions will have to be expended. It will be our best assurance in the part of a deciding character, and we should make the most of it. Geographical exactness allowed the choice of the place of our execution, and it is to be hoped that no selfish considerations will prevent our being active to the liberality of which we shall be the object. Western men, there will be no doubt—but then *we will* grumble, no matter where, or how, or when you hit or hide us. They are so irrational and unreasonable as to object to being hit or hanged at all—as if men not born to be hit or hanged whenever they fall in with other men stronger than themselves!
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> "In me very good reasons have been brought forward by this section against receiving the capital on the West. They may be said to be plausible, so far as argument is concerned. But they will be answered by the proposed scheme. Argument, in fact, has nothing to do with the matter. It is a question of power, and no sooner the West shall be strong enough to control both branches of Congress the capital will be transported to that quarter, as certainly as Constantine transported the capital of the Roman Empire to Byzantium. The reason was, the West would hold itself bound to justify the prediction of the Eastern man, by whom, as by his friend Pope said he had 'every virtue under heaven,'—including the virtues of a prophet. We shall have the course of Empire takes its way,' means that the capital of the American Empire must take up its goods and chattels, and march toward the setting sun. Votes will decide the question, as they decide all questions in this land of liberty."

ILLUSTRATING OUR CIVILIZATION AND HUMANITY.

The hanging of ORME, at Stroudsburg, in this State, on Wednesday last, should satisfy the advocates of capital punishment, if, as they claim, the horrors attending the legal killing of criminals is necessary to the safety and well-being of society. ORME ascended the scaffold three times, before the breath was strangled out of his body. When he first mounted the odious platform, and after he had made a dying protestation of his innocence of the crime, an alternation took place between him and a stammering ex-sheriff as to some points in the remarks. At this time, just as they were preparing to swing ORME into eternity, the Judge who sentenced him sent word that if ORME *desired* it, the execution could be postponed until the one o'clock mail arrived, in the hope that a pardon or reprieve would come. The prisoner descended from the scaffold, and was taken back to his cell, the clergymen remaining with him. This was at eleven o'clock, but the pardon did not arrive, and at 1:33 the work was led out again. There were more dying protestations and more prayers, and the unfortunate man exclaiming, "God have mercy on me; I am innocent; God is all sufficient," the drop fell, but *the rope broke, throwing the prisoner violently to the floor!* The poor man was carried up the steps of the scaffold a third time, the rope around his neck was cut away, a second one procured, and the drop again fell, the tortured man gasping forth the agonizing words—"this is death twice over." Nor was this all; the second rope was stiff, it did not break his neck, neither did it strangle him into immediate insensibility. He literally died hanging in the air, from slow exhaustion of all vital power. His body moved after he had been hanging fifteen minutes—the convulsions were most intense—and the pulse only ceased beating at the expiration of twenty minutes. The time occupied in this execution from the moment ORME was first led from his cell until he was pronounced dead, was *two hours and fifty-six minutes!*

But wherefore these "shocking details?" will exclaim some earnest advocate of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth Christianity; and, perchance the remark will be flanked by the texts usual on such occasions, "whoso sheddeth man's blood," etc. They are simply given to show the blundering butchery of a fellow being that your system legalizes. It is the gallows' fruit in its perfection. It is part of the system you defend, and shows its possibilities in torturing a man to death to be beyond the devilish ingenuity of a drunken crew of wild Apaches. The savage mutilates the dead body of his victim, but under our advanced civilization we torture mind and body both. Think of the sufferings of poor ORME, from eleven o'clock last Wednesday morning until two o'clock in the afternoon, when death happily came to his relief, and parallel them if you can, in the achievements of heathendom or civilization.

ASA PACKER'S POINTS.

Gen. LESLIE COMBS, the famous Kentucky orator, used to say that when he had obtained two or three of the most conspicuous acts of a man, he would describe him as accurately as a Surveyor could run out a piece of land, after finding the original stake and stones. When a man like ASA PACKER, little known except for his wealth, comes before the people for a prominent position, this is the only means of ascertaining his true character. Had the Democratic masses applied this rule before PACKER's nomination, he must have failed in the Convention, or been forced to expend a vastly greater sum than his nomination is understood to have cost him. That the leaders were ignorant of the points in his character and career which must prove insurmountable objections to him in the minds of the People of Pennsylvania, is not improbable, paradoxical as it may seem. The tenacity with which these leaders, the BLAKES, the BIGLERS, the WALLACES, the HUGHESES, and others of the BUCHANAN school, cling to the ideas and purposes which nearly everywhere else the war beat down as of men's heads and hearts, is little less than marvelous. Still possessed with the anti-rebellion heresies, they lose no opportunity that offers the slightest chance to bring them forward. To PACKER they gave the nomination simply because they knew that through thick and thin he has been true to what can be described in no manner so well as by styling it the BRECKINRIDGE democracy, in other words the ideas, motives and principles which, in the days immediately preceding the disruption, had JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for leader and champion. To this school PACKER and those who gave him the present nomination belonged. The nomination sprung from that hated association, the fond recollection of which had been kept alive, and is thus manifested. It is designed, so far as PACKER's election can do it, to revive all the purposes ever dear to the class of Democratic politicians who followed BRECKINRIDGE as long and far as they could without literally shouldering arms in the rebel service; to whom every Union victory was a pang, and whose hearts to-day go forth towards DAVIS, BRECKINRIDGE, TOOMBS and their like, as patriots whom if they could they would call back to the highest places of trust and honor in the land.

Now, it is precisely to this circle of men ASA PACKER belonged and does still belong. As a Democrat and quondam secessionist as a man could be and live in Pennsylvania, throughout the war he was as consistent as it was possible for him to be, and to-day he stands before the people in the same shoes that he stood in at the Charleston Convention, the opposer of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and subsequently, at the Secession Convention in Baltimore, when JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE was nominated.

Whoever looks beneath the surface will discover that there is just this significance in PACKER's nomination at this time,—his election would in an important manner reinforce the rebel sentiment, which in various disguises, and by leaguing itself with kindred influences on every occasion that offers, is gradually working itself to the surface and into places of influence and patronage.

As to PACKER's position and principles just preceding and during the rebellion, there is plenty of proof. In Lancaster, in our State, is published an out-spoken Republican weekly paper, by the rather singular title of *"Father Abraham."* The editor, it will be seen from the following, is a good witness as to PACKER's principles and associations in the days of BRECKINRIDGE and treason. That paper having asserted that PACKER supported BRECKINRIDGE, the Reading *Eagle* denied it, whereupon it replies as follows:

> "We have before us the Democratic State ticket of 1860, and find the name of Asa Packer as candidate for Canal Commissioner. We have also before us the Democratic Platform of that year, which endorses the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic State Committee, of which Asa Packer was a member, and which issued an address to the people, in which they say: 'We have confidence in the patriotism, integrity and ability of our candidates, and we earnestly recommend them to the support of the Democracy.' We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of August 25th, 1860, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of September 1st, 1860, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of September 8th, 1860, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of October 6th, 1860, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of October 13th, 1860, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of October 20th, 1860, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of October 27th, 1860, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of November 3d, 1860, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of November 10th, 1860, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of November 17th, 1860, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of November 24th, 1860, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of December 1st, 1860, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of December 8th, 1860, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of December 15th, 1860, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of December 22d, 1860, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of December 29th, 1860, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of January 5th, 1861, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of January 12th, 1861, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of January 19th, 1861, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of January 26th, 1861, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of February 2d, 1861, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of February 9th, 1861, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of February 16th, 1861, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of February 23d, 1861, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of March 2d, 1861, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of March 9th, 1861, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of March 16th, 1861, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of March 23d, 1861, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of March 30th, 1861, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of April 6th, 1861, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of April 13th, 1861, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of April 20th, 1861, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of April 27th, 1861, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. We have also before us the Democratic Standard, of May 4th, 1861, which contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mauch Chunk, at which Asa Packer presided, and at which resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. 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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR

U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency Interest for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT 1:33.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest, by

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth av. and Smithfield st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 13, 1869.

The average condition of the local money market this week has been quite favorable to borrowers, who have in some instances supplied themselves liberally in anticipation of their increased wants at the opening of the fall trade. This has made the volume of business in discounts larger than it would have been. The present condition of trade in our city is very dull, and transactions in each branch is quite light, principally to supply a local demand.

The government bond market is steadily receding from its high prices. The pressure of sales in New York by foreign bankers for European account has depressed the market consiaby, notwithstanding the heavy purchases by the Treasury on account of the Sinking Fund.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
6's of 1881	122¼	122¼	122¼
1862 5-20's	121¾	121¾	121¾
1864 5-20's	122	122¼	122
1865 5-20's, old	120¾	120¾	120¾
1865 5-20's, new	120¼	120¼	120¼
1867 5-20's	120¼	120¼	120¼
1868 5-20's	120¼	120¼	120¼
10-40's	114¼	114¼	114¼
Gold	134¼	134¼	134¼

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	210½	210½	¼	
Hudson River	187	188½	1½	
Harlem	...	129	...	¼
Reading	96½	96½	...	¼
Mich. Central	139	139	...	...
Mich. Southern	106¾	106¾	...	¼
Illinois Central	139	...	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts	105¾	105	...	¾
Fort Wayne	153½	153½	...	...
Chicago and North.	89¾	89¾	...	¼
do preferred	98½	98	...	½
Roc. Island	117½	117	...	½
Tol. and Wabash	74	...	...	...
do. preferred	78	76	...	2
Chicago and Alton	139	...	...	1
St. Paul	82¾	82¾	...	½
do preferred	93	93	...	...
Ohio and Miss	32	32¾	¾	...
Pacific Mail	83¾	83¾	...	¼
Western U. Tel	33¾	33¾	¼	...
Adams Express	59½	58¾	...	¾
Merch U. Ex	49½	49	...	½
American M. U. Ex	39¾	39	...	¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	39	39½	¼	...
United States Ex	68	68	...	...

—The increasing number and variety of the new counterfeit $10 greenbacks continues to excite anxiety in Washington. Only one kind has been really branded as counterfeit, but three other specimens of $10 counterfeits, each differing from the other, are now puzzling the officials. As we mentioned in a former reference to the subject, there are variations in the genuine notes, caused by the wearing of the plates, and the difference in inks, etc. When a plate is worn it is replaced by a new one, and to get two plates *exactly* alike in the next thing to an impossibility. There are among the experts some who will not give a positive decision upon either of the three notes being examined at the Treasury, and are not willing to say positively that the branded one is a counterfeit, though there seems to be little doubt of that.

The extreme scarcity of small bills, both greenbacks and National Bank notes, is aggravated by the scarcity of fractional currency. A Washington dispatch of the 9th, to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, says that $15,000 in ten cent notes is all the fractional currency now in the Treasury vault. There are no fifteen, twenty-five or fifty cent notes to meet the number of large demands on file.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 8½ Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists and for cash or terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, August 13, 1869. }

The manufacturers of white lead have reduced the price of white lead to the following quotations:

Strictly pure in lots of 2,000 ℔ in oil	13½c
Fancy brands from	14 to 15c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	12 c
Orange Mineral	15 c
Pure Red Lead	14½@15 c
Painters' Red Lead	12 @12½c
Litharge	10½@11 c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil	11½@12 c
Blue Paint, ground in oil	11 @13 c
Putty	4½@5½c

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, August 13, 1869. }

Our general markets continue quiet. Provisions are active but unchanged in prices. Fruit is dull and nominal, the receipts being in excess of the demand. Flour is quiet and unchanged. There is very little doing in grain of any kind.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market is well supplied, with sales at $1 50@2 75 ℔ bbl., as to quality.

BEANS—Very dull at from $1 30@1 75 ℔ bush for good to choice navy.

HONEY—Sales at from 25@30c ℔ lb, as to quality.

PLUMS—Sales at $4 00 ℔ box.

PEACHES—Receipts large and market dull at $1 25@1 75 ℔ box, as to quality.

PEARS—Sales at $4 50@5 00 ℔ bbl.

POTATOES—Market dull, with sales from store at $1 50@2 50 ℔ bbl, as to quality. By the bushel from store 50 cents is the outside price for the best.

ONIONS—Market dull at $3 50@4 ℔ bbl.

CHICKENS—Sales by the coop at 5@6½c ℔ pair.

BUTTER—Market dull and we quote at 20@ 22c ℔ lb, as to quality.

EGGS—There is a dull market, with sales at 14@15c ℔ doz., as to condition and quality.

CEMENT—We quote Phœnix hydraulic cement at $2 25@2 50 ℔ bbl, and Johnstown at $2 25.

CARBON OIL—Firm at 28c in large lots, and 30c in a small way.

ROSIN AND TAR, ETC—Market firm with a good demand. We quote bacon shoulders 15½c; rib sides 18½c; clear do 19½c; sugar cured hams 23@26; dried beef 22½c; lard in tierces 20½c; lard in firkins 21½c.

LARD OIL—Market firm and steady with sales at $1 08@1 12 for extra No. 1, and $1 00 for No. 2.

LIVE STOCK—Sales of cows at $2 25@3 at $2 25, and White Line at $1 50.

HAY—Sales at $16@20 00 ℔ ton for new crop, and new baled at $20@21 00 ℔ ton.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote from store good spring in sheet at $6 25@ 6 75; choice spring in bbls $7 50@7 75, and in sacks $7 00@7 25; choice winter wheat in bbls $7@7 50, and in sacks $6 75@7 25. We quote as follows, fresh ground articles, manufactured by the several mills in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the Southern Side: Best brands, in barrels, from $7 50@8 00; do in sacks, $7 50@8 00; second best brands from $7@ 7 50 in barrels, from $6 50@7 00 ℔ bbl, according to quality, $6 50@6 90 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 25@6 60, and good extra and baker's flour in barrels, from $6 50@7 00 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Old red winter wheat is firmer at $1 40 for choice, and $1 30 for the best new wheat. Choice prime yellow shelled corn sold from store at $1 05. Oatsare dull and unsettled with sales of new to arrive on the track at 45c per bush. From store old commands 60@65c per bush. Rye is quiet at $1 20 for old, and $1 10 for new. No transactions in barley.

WHISKY—Business is good. Prices are firm at previous quotations. We quote Highwines at $1 08@1 10; common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 12; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $2 50 ℔ gallon. Other kinds of whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ℔ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, August 14, 1869. }

The crude oil market yesterday was quite strong in feeling, although but few sales are reported. For certain reasons, best known to the parties interested, a few transactions took place for which prices were not given. The refined oil market opened in the morning quite firm, and in the afternoon there was a very strong feeling. The following sales are reported:

CRUDE OIL.

2,000 bbls, September at	15c
1,000 bbls, August at	15c
5,000 bbls, (all 1869) at Oil City at	5 75

There was an offer to sell 20,000 bbls B. O., all year at 16½c.

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls August at	32½c
1,000 bbls August at	32½c
1,000 bbls November and December at	32½c
1,500 bbls, 500 bbls each October, November and December, at	32c
1,000 bbls, August at	32½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 13.—Closing prices 12th: Crude in bulk moderately active and firm at 17½@17½c; crude in bbls dull and nominal at 22@23c. Refined active at 32½@33c for standard white on spot; 30c for September and October; 35c for prime or white on spot.

NEW YORK, August 13, 12½ A. M.—Demand fair, but at lower rates; crude 17½, and refined 32½c.

NEW YORK, August 13, 2:10 P. M.—Market quiet but steady; crude 17½c, and refined 32½c.

ROUSVILLE, Pa., August 13, 2:30 P. M.—Market quiet; $5 65 asked and obtained for small lots.

TITUSVILLE, August 13, 2:30 P. M.—Market dull and firm at $5 60@5 65.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 11:15 A. M.—Market weak; P. L., 32c; P. W., 33c; P. G., August, 32@32½c; crude 17c.

4 P. M.—[Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, August 13, 2:08 P. M.—Market quiet at $5 60@5 65 ℔ bbl; no transactions.

TITUSVILLE, August 13, 2:10 P. M.—Market quiet and nothing doing; $5 45@5 50 on upper Oil Creek; $5 60 on lower creek.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 13, 2 P. M.—Market quiet and firm at $5 60@5 65.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 11:15 A. M.—Market weak; P. L., 32c; P. W., 33c; P. G., August, 32@32½c; crude 17c.

4 P. M.—[Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, August 13, 2:08 P. M.—Market quiet at $5 60@5 65 ℔ bbl; no transactions.

TITUSVILLE, August 13, 2:10 P. M.—Market quiet and nothing doing; $5 45@5 50 on upper Oil Creek; $5 60 on lower creek.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 13, 2 P. M.—Market quiet here to-day; considerable inquiry but no sales of any consequence; large production, holding at $5 50@5 75; offering $5 60@5 65.

OIL CITY, August 13, 2:30 P. M.—Nine thousand barrels just sold at $7, buyer's till January 1st, 1870. Oil City delivery.

N. Y. Produce Exchange, August 13th.—London, August 13th, 11:15 A. M.—Refined 20d, and spirits 7½; tallow 39½. Dispatches from London to-day report P. M., quote the above markets unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14th.—For August 32c bid and 32½c asked; September 32½@33c; October to December 33@33½c; opened strong with active inquiry, but now weaker and very quiet. Crude 17½c for bulk.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 6 P. M.—August 32½ bid and 32¾c asked; September 32½c bid and 33c asked; October 33c bid and 33½c asked; November 33½c bid and 34c asked; December 34c bid and 34½c asked; January, 1870, 34½c bid and 35c asked; crude 17c.

IRON.

IRONTON, OHIO.

Pig Iron holds its own in price, and the demand is good. During the week, says the *Journal* of the 11th inst., 997 tons were received and 620 tons shipped mostly for ports below. We quote:

Mill, hot blast, No. 1	$40 00@42 00
Foundry, hot blast, No. 1	46 00@48 00
Foundry, hot blast, No. 2	44 00@46 00
Hecla cold blast, No. 1 Carwheel	60 00@63 00
Etna cold blast, No. 1 Carwheel	60 00

BITUMINOUS.

Belfont No. 1 ..... $32 00@35 00

The river has become so low that it is probable that little, if any, will go to Pittsburgh until fall.

Nails are more firm and in better demand at $4 50 for 10d@60d.

Bar is in good request and orders are accumulating sufficient to keep the mills busy for some time after starting, which will be in a few days.

The Hoe Works are turning out t-t-t-ons of the best production in the world.

The Stove Foundry and Machine Shops are doing a moderate business with good fall prospects.

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, August 14, 1869. }

We quote city brands to the Interior trade at 50 and 5 ℔ cent, off list. To largest dealers by car load 55 and 5 ℔ cent, off. Country glass 60 ℔ cent, and 60 and 5 ℔ cent, off. The quotations are as follows:

	26 quality.	1st quality.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$5 50	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 14	5 00	6 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18	...	8 00
13 by 16 to 16 by 24	...	9 00
10 by 22 to 18 by 30	...	10 00
20 by 30 to 24 by 36	...	12 00
24 by 30 to 24 by 36	...	13 00
26 by 30 to 30 by 42	...	15 00
30 by 45 to 32 by 45	...	16 00

DOUBLE THICK CHARGED BY DOUBL ABOVE RATES.

All deviations of inches shall be counted as full inches, and all sizes not specified in the classification shall be charged according to bracket, indicated by greatest length or breadth.

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, August 14, 1869. }

The prices of tin plates according to brands are as follows:

I. C. charcoal	$13 25@13 75
I. C. coke	12 25@13 00
Roofing plates	12 75@13 25
Bar Tin, ℔ lb	30c
Straights, ℔ lb	49c
Bands, ℔ lb	30c
Sheet Zinc	14c
Slab spelter	12c
Ingot Copper	27c
Antimo. y	23c

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, August 14, 1869. }

We quote as follows the prices for various kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ¾ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	16c
Blister steel	10 @16c
Cast plow steel	13c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, August 14, 1869. }

The following are the current rates in this market:

	℔ lb net cash.
Braziers' Coppers	36c
Bolt Coppers	37c
Flared and tapered sheets	37c
Circles 24 inches and over	37c
Circles 24 inches and over diam	40c
Sheathing Copper by case	35c
Sheathing Copper, less than case	36c
Copper bottoms	40c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 13, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet at $6 25@7 50 for spring extras.

WHEAT—More active and firmer; No. 1 unchanged; No. 2 opened at $1 04@1 04½, declined to $1 02 and the close became firmer and advanced to $1 03@1 03½, closing at the outside; sales at $1 01@1 01 42, seller August, and $1 03@1 03½, seller September; this afternoon market irregular and excited at $1 02@1 03, seller August.

CORN—In fair request and 1¼@1½c lower; sales at 90c for old and 91@92c for regular and fresh receipts of No. 2, closing at 91@92c; sales of rejected at 81@ 82c for grade at 76@78c; sales of mixed at 90c; rejected; sellers of No. 2 at 86½c, seller last half of August.

OATS—Dull, steady and 1½@1¾c lower; sales of No. 2 at 39½c; rejected at 39@39½c, closing quiet and nominal at 40c for No. 2.

RYE—Firmer and fairly active; sales of No. 1 at $1 05, No. 2 at $1 03@1 04½, rejected at 91@95c, closing firm at $1 01 for No. 2 and $1 04 for No. 1.

BARLEY—Quiet and easier at $1 30 for No. 2, seller September.

HIGHWINES—Steady, firm and active at $1 06.

SUGARS—Firm and fairly active at 13½@13¾c for common to prime clean.

PROVISIONS—Dull, inactive and little better than nominal; Mess pork $23 75. Sales of long clear shoulders 13½c; round sides 16½c; short rib 16½@16¾c; sweet pickled hams 17½@18c.

CATTLE—In better demand and a shade firmer at $4 @4 50 for common; $5@5 50 for fair to good; $5 75@ 6 25 for choice to extra shipping steers.

HOGS—Tolerably active and 15@25c lower, at $5 25@ 5 80 for common; $5 90@6 00 for fair to medium; $6 @6 70 for good to choice; $6 75@7 10 for extra.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Cotton firm and in good demand; sales 2,500 bales at 29c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 12,318 bbls; flour more active and 5@10c better for shipping grades; sales 10,000 bbls at $6 90@6 95 for superfine state and western; $7@7 50 for extra do; $6 85@7 for superfine Ohio; $7@7 50 for extra do; $7 75 for white wheat extra; $6 90@7 70 for R. H. O.'s brands; $7@7 50 for choice to fancy do; $7 75@ 8 75 for extra round hoop Ohio; $8@9 for trade brands; included in the sales were 10,000 bbls at $7 for Ohio; 5,000 bbls at $6 90@7 for Rye flour quiet; sales of 200 bbls at $4 50@5 60. Corn meal quiet; sales of 100 bbls Marsh's calcined at $3 75. Wheat firmer; sales 150 bbls western at $1 12@1 14; 1,000 bushels of white Milwaukee at $1 20; 1,000 bushels amber; with more doing for export, on spot and to arrive; sales 30,000 bushels at $1 12@1 13 for No. 2 spring; $1 14@1 15 for No. 2; $1 20 for No. 1. Receipts of wheat 1,000 bushels; sales 2,000 bushels; closing firm at $1 20 for No. 1. Rye steady at $1 05@1 06. Barley—receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 2,000 bushels at $1 30@1 40. Oats steady; sales 10,000 bushels at 70c for old western and 75c for new do; 80c for new Canada; 85c for new State. Pork steady; sales 100 bbls mess at $23 50@23 75; new do at $23 50; prime $18 50@19 50; new do at $19 50@20. Beef steady; sales 50 bbls at $12@13 for country mess; $14@15 for city do; $15@16 for extra mess; $16@17 for extra do; $18@19 for extra India mess; $20@21 for extra do. Cut meats firm; sales 200 packages at 14½@ 15c for middlings and 15½@16c for hams. Lard firmer and firm; sales 50 boxes ice cured at 17c. Lard quiet and firm; sales 200 bbls at 19½@19¾c; 100 tierces at 20@ 20½c for kettle rendered. Butter steady at 19@ 20c for Ohio, and 21@22c for State. Cheese firm.

LATEST.—Flour closed active and 5c better for shipping grades. Wheat closed firm and active; sales of 50,000 bushels at $1 12@1 13 for No. 2 spring; $1 14@1 15 for No. 2; $1 20 for No. 1. Corn dull at 86@87½c for unsound; and 87½ @88c for sound mixed western; 90c for white and 91 @91 17 for sound mixed western. Oats dull and unchanged. Beef is quiet and steady. Cut meats and bacon firm and quiet. Lard closed steady at 20½@20¾c for fair to prime steam. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—Flour steady and unchanged. Cotton quiet at 27½c. Hemp quiet and unchanged. Bagging steady and unchanged. There is a good demand for low grades, which are scarce; we quote $2 25@2 50; X $3 00@3 75; XX $4 00@4 50; XXX $5 00@5 50. Wheat opened heavy and declined 3c, partly on medium grades, but prices partially recovered at close; no spring offering; No. 2 red, $1 10@1 11; prime to fancy white $1 20@1 22; low prime to strictly prime $1 24@1 26; choice to fancy $1 30. Corn—buyers stood off, and scarcely anything done; small sales white in bulk 86c; do in sacks 87½c; yellow mixed in bulk 86@87½c; black, and mixed in sacks, 85@87c; white 92@95c. Barley dull at 90@95c. Rye—supply small and market higher at 90@91c. Whisky firm at $1 10. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork steady and firm at $24 25; bacon stiff at 16½c for shoulders; clear rib sides 19½c; clear sides 19¾c; lard held higher without sales. Cattle quiet and unchanged at $3@6 50. Hogs firm with small receipts and brisk demand at $5@6 90.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—Flour quiet and firm; family $6@6 25. Wheat opened dull and closed active and buoyant; No. 2 red $1 25@1 30; No. 1 $1 30@1 44; white $1 40@1 50. Corn excited and higher; No. 1 mixed 91c; No. 2 do 89c; high mixed 93c; white 95c. Rye dull at 90@95c. Barley—not offered to any extent. Provisions firm and unchanged. Mess pork steady at $24 00@24 50. Lard firmer; shoulders held in some cases at 15¾c, but can be bought at 15½c; sides 19c for common, 19½c for clear rib smoked; sugar-cured hams 24c. Butter unchanged and dull. Eggs firmer at 20c. Whisky—no change in the oil market; dull for all kinds except petroleum, which is in good demand. Gold 134. Exchange strong at ¼ discount buying and par selling. Money market unchanged and easy at ¼@½ P cent.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Dry Goods—In woolen goods there is an improved demand but at low prices. The low rates of western freights are proven a stimulus to trade, and when goods are offered at low rates they are taken freely. In cotton goods the market is scarcely a c ncession has been yielded, notwithstanding the stoppage of all the mills at Cohoes, but other grades are scarce and bring full prices. The late purchases of Messrs. Beeman & Everett, have given a good many of the woolen mills in pecuniary losses, and four large failures are reported among them, besides a city wool house. These failures have cast a gloom over the woolen market, but many think a good in closing up some of the mills. In cotton goods there is not much activity, but prices are steady.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Cattle are nearly unchanged, with receipts of 1,746 to-day. Fat sell well at full rates, while thin drag at a quarter decline, at lots selling.

Sheep plenty with a scarcity of lambs. Out of the 3,600 received to-day, 2,000 were driven off as they are not all selling; prices unchanged. Lambs are high er for fat lots selling at 8½c. Arrivals 16,000 pounds State lambs brought 9c.

Only 1,700 hogs arrived, and an advance is anticipated, but not yet reached.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 13.—Bagging inclined to advance; heavy 23½@23½c. Flour advancing; superfine $7. Grain steady. Wheat—red $1 12; white $1 20. Corn in bulk 75c. Oats in bulk 55c. Rye 95c. Barley $1 15. Leaf tobacco steady; sales 53 hhds ranging from $4 50 to $16 75. Provisions very firm. Mess pork $24. Bacon—shoulds 18c; clear rib 19½c; clear sides 19½c. Lard—tierce 20½c; keg 22c. Highwines unchanged at $1 08.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 13.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—No. 1 $1 32; No. 2 $1 27; No. 2 white $1 31. Corn—sales 2 cars No. 1 at $1 02, and 1 car No. 2 at $1. Oats—sales 1 car No. 1 at 60c, and 1 at $1 06@1 15 for No. 2; $1 20 for No 1. Petroleum—refined held at 28@28½c for large lots August and September; crude held at $5 55.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 13.—Flour scarcely so firm and in fair business; western super $6 25@6 50; extra $7 @7 75; do family $8 50. Wheat lower; receipts largesales No 1 at $1 @1 05; No. 2 do $1 @1 01; rejected, prime $1 05. Oats—65c. Pork—$24 25. Bacon firm; rib sides 19½c; clear sides 19½@19¾c; shoulders 16½c; hams 20@ 22c. Lard firm at 19½@20½c. Whisky firm at $1 13

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—Flour in limited demand. Wheat less firm; new red $1 @1 05; white $1 10@ 1 85. Rye steady at $1 25. Corn very quiet; mixed western $1 15@1 16. Oats steady; old Western 74c. Provisions unchanged. Petroleum advanced; crude 22c; refined 32½@32¾c. Whisky steady and unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 13.—Cotton—receipts to date; exports none; week's receipts 134 bales; exports 125 bales. Flour steady; superfine $8@8 50; extra $9 @9 50; fancy $9c. Oats 70c. Hay—new $20@22; old $23 Bran $1@1 10. Pork $25. Lard 20@22c. Bacon firm; shoulders 16@16½c; sides 20c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 13.—Flour steady. Wheat 1@2c better; sales Michigan $1 03; No. 2 white $1 26; amber Michigan $1 50; old do $1 02½; No. 1 red $1 00@1 01; No. 2 do $1 00. Corn dull at 1@2c for No. 2. Oats dull; No. 1 56c spot, 55c seller September. Rye dull.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 13.—Flour scarce. Wheat moderately active extra white $1 26; No. 1 do $1 20; No. 2 do $1 08. Corn steady at $1 05 for No. 1. Oats dull at 63c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 13.—Flour dull; prices unchanged. Wheat unsettled, at $1 37 for No. 1, and $1 07½ for No. 2. Oats lower, at 50@56c for No. 2. Corn entirely nominal. Barley dull.

Barrel Nails—¾ in, $7 50; 1 in, $7 00, 1¼ in, $6 75; 1½ in, $6 60; 1¾ in, $5 75; 2 in, $5 25.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 50; 1, $9 50.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 5 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

COUPONS,

GOLD AND BONDS,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Corner Fifth Avenue and Wood Street.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 134¼@134¾.

NEW YORK, August 13—P. M.

CHEAP DEFENCE.

The war between the Trunk lines of railroad to the west is now being waged with greater intensity than ever, and freights to Chicago have been reduced to 75 cts ₱ 100. Merchants are taking advantage of this low rate, and the different railroad depots are crowded with merchandise awaiting transportation.

MONEY.

Money market unchanged; demand on call @7 ₱ cent.

STERLING

Dull and unchanged.

GOLD

Dull, opening at 134¼, advanced to 134¾, and closed at 134¼@134¾. Loans were made at 6 ₱ cent. to flat. Clearances $107,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull and lower, closing steady. Coupons '81, 122¾@ 123; do '62, 122¾@124; do '64, 122¾@122¾; do '65, 122¾@ 122¾; do '65, new, 120¾@120¾; do '67, 120¼@120¼; do '68, 120¼ @120¼; 10-40's, 114¼@114¾; Pacifics, 109; 6's, 110.

STATE BONDS

Heavy. Missouris 86; old Tennessees 61¼; new do 51; old Virginias 62; old North Carolinas 56; new do 48¾.

STOCKS

Were strong during the morning, but in the afternoon the great reduction in freights to the West had a depressing influence on the market, and lower prices were made. The largest fall was in Lake Shore Central, which declined from 213¾ to 210, followed by a fall in Harlem from 130 to 187; Michigan Southern from its connection with the above roads, from 107¾ to 106¾; Fremont shares of New York were active and 8¾ fell. Pauli were off one per cent., while Rock Island was also down one per cent. The balance of the market did not decline in the same proportion. At 4:15 P. M. the market rallied from the lowest point, especially on New York Central. The miscellaneous and express stocks were dull and neglected. The general market at the close was dull and unsettled.

5:30 PRICES.

Canton 58¾; Cumberland 35¾; Western Union 38½; Quicksilver 38½; Mariposa 7; do preferred 16; Pacific Mail 83¾; Atlantic Express 58¾; Wells Express 39; American 39; United States 68; Merchants' Union 35; Boston 97¾; Central 210; Harlem 163; Hudson 188¾; Reading 96¾; Erie 28¾; do preferred, 52¾; Michigan Central 139; Michigan Southern 106¾; Illinois Central 141¾; Pittsburgh 105; Northwestern 88¾; do preferred 98¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 78¾; Rock Island 116¾; St. Paul 81; do preferred 93; Fort Wayne 153¾; Terre Haute 34¾; do preferred 58; Chicago and Alton, 139¾; do preferred 103; Ohio and Mississippi 32¾; 38; Joseph 127; do preferred 128½; Dubuque 111.

MINING SHARES

Quicksilver 8; do preferred 16; Pacific Mail 83¾; Atlantic 7; Canton 58¾; Cumberland 35¾; Maripos 7; do preferred 16; Pacific Mail 83¾; Atlantic Express 58¾; Wells Express 39; American 39; United States 68; Merchants' Union 35; Boston 97¾; Central 210; Harlem 163; Hudson 188¾; Reading 96¾; Erie 28¾; do preferred, 52¾; Michigan Central 139; Michigan Southern 106¾; Illinois Central 141¾; Pittsburgh 105; Northwestern 88¾; do preferred 98¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 78¾; Rock Island 116¾; St. Paul 81; do preferred 93; Fort Wayne 153¾; Terre Haute 34¾; do preferred 58; Chicago and Alton, 139¾; do preferred 103; Ohio and Mississippi 32¾; 38; Joseph 127; do preferred 128½; Dubuque 111.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Gregory ₱ cts; Smith & Parmelee ₱ 2 75. Coppers at Boston—Copper Falls 6, Franklin 14½; Hancock 4, Minnesota 25, Quincy 25.

Sub-Treasury balance $85,240,188.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., August 13, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: Belle Vernon at five P. M., and Jefferson at six P. M. River falling; weather clear and very warm. H.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., August 13, 1869.

River stationary, with scant three feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 82° at 5 P. M. C.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, August 13, 1869.

River on a stand, with three feet water. Weather clear; thermometer 80° at 8 P. M. C.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Eureka.....Houghton.....Parkersburg.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Cincinnati.
R. C. Gray.....Whitaker.....Cincinnati.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.

MARKS on the pier eighteen inches.

THE marks on the pier last evening indicated eighteen inches. This, however, is no evidence of what water is in the channel. For instance, as the R. C. Gray arrived with a good freight, drawing twenty-eight inches or just one foot more than the marks call for. After the facts we have furnished during the week, it is certainly nonsense to preach up the correctness of the marks on the pier.

THE United States mail packets leave the Company's wharf boat daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Brownsville, Monongahela and Fayette.

The steamer Kenton has laid up, and is going on the docks at Middleport to undergo a thorough repair for the fall trade. "Hank" for oil punctuality.

A St. Louis dispatch says: Miss Lucinda Labille, of Prairie du Rocher, Illinois, and Lieutenant Ingraham of the steamer Arkansas from Captain A. H. Shaw of this city, for $5,000.

The Belle Vernon from St. Louis, *en route* to this city, has the following freight: 100 tons pig iron, 70 tons blooms, 8 tons hemp, 200 bbls clay and 50 coils of manufactured twine.

CAIRO, August 11.—The two Monitor ironclads, Tempest and Iris, recently sold to the Peruvian government, left Mound City to-day *en route* for New Orleans.

The light draught packet Petrolia, Captain Tipp, for a long unvisited by steamboats, will take her departure this day at 5 o'clock for Wheeling. Mr. Miller will be on board.

OMAHA, August 10.—River stationary. The Lewis arrived this afternoon from Willow Island Bend No. 2 from the mountains, passed down this evening.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: The management of the Keokuk packet line, the New Orleans its largest trip of the season. She was laden with freight, and had every stateroom full of passengers.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Mr. D. F. Hood, clerk of the R. C. Gray, for a manifest. Notwithstanding the rain and fog, the R. C. Gray brought up a good trip and experienced no trouble.

A very pretty little hull is now at the landing, near Market street. It was built by Wm. McFall, of Cincinnati, and is 90 feet keel, 16 feet beam, is 5 feet hold, 3 feet. The hull is to be towed round by the new South America boat.

The steamer Peter Balen was built at Pittsburgh, under the superintendence of Mr. S. Shipman and Captain Williams. On her first trip to the mountains she was very successful, having on board 1,000 bbls flour and 40 cabin passengers. This is what may be called a profitable trip. The information was furnished by Mr. Singer, the Clerk, and can be relied on, she was a complete boat. We regret to hear of Peter Balen.

The Canton, Missouri, *Press* of recent date says: After the recent run between the steamers Holt, Hop Jones and Jeffers, from Canton to Quincy proposed through the *Herald* to wager ten thousand dollars that the steamer Tom Jeffers could beat any boat of the Keokuk packet line, on any trip from the Lower Rapids. The boats to be equally freighted, and to carry no passengers. We are authorized to say that reasonable offers in Canton will take the bet, and place the Andy Johnson against the Tom Jasper or "any other man" on the terms mentioned. In the expressive terms of the prize ring we, therefore, say to the Quincy sport, "put up or shut up."

ABOUT the time the gold fever broke out in California, some twenty years ago, Captain J. C. Ainsworth, of Dubuque, commanded an upper Mississippi packet running from St. Louis to Dubuque, and he still lives on the banks of the island of gold. With barely means enough to get there, he went to Portland, but, being a man in princely style at Portland, Oregon. He built the first steamer in that far distant city, Captain Ainsworth is now President of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, which owns and controls all the steamboats in the State of Oregon and Washington Territory. He has over a million invested in this business. Good life, affable, affable but hard-working Captain who had many friends when leading the deck of a Mississippi river steamer.

NASHVILLE.—The Cumberland river having dried up and "gone to grass," this is the only title Johns river leads now find in Tuesday's *Times*: "A few days ago a f

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

Telegraph Operator in Trouble.

At seven o'clock on Wednesday morning last a young man named H. P. Beanmont, a telegraph operator of Cincinnati, left that city for Pittsburgh, as it was supposed. He did not come here, however, and getting off the train some miles below, took another route, by which he reached Oil City, Pa. His mysterious conduct is thus explained: Yesterday morning there arrived in our city a gentleman calling himself T. M. Cash, and hailing from Memphis, Tenn. He was accompanied by an officer of that town and soon made known the object of his visit to the Smoky City to be the arrest of the young telegraph operator referred to, whom he understood had come here. The charges against the accused are that he forged a check for a considerable sum of money at Cincinnati, and also that he sent a counterfeit telegraphic dispatch in reference to the same. The telegraph company, of which Beaumont was an employee, became interested on account of the bogus dispatch, and yesterday, on learning of the young man's presence in Oil City, authorized his arrest. It was effected, and last evening Mr. Cash and the Memphis officer started to Oil City to take charge of the accused.

The Johnston Medal.

The late Wm. Johnston, of East Liberty, some years before his death, donated two hundred dollars for the procuration of a gold medal, "to be contested for annually in East Liberty," by all the marksmen of regular uniformed volunteers of Allegheny county. The medal was manufactured by Messrs. Bailey & Kitchen, of Philadelphia, from a design furnished by George Finley, Esq., and was won at the first (and only) contest by Zenas Fish, of Captain (now General) Mowley's company—the winner holding entitled to wear the medal until the next annual contest. The war, however, interfered with these shooting matches, and the medal was left for a time in Lt. R. McFadden, Esq. It is now in the custody of Dr. Jonas R. McClintock, one of the committee appointed by the donor. The other members of the committee to make arrangements are General Negley and George Finley, a fourth (A. W. Marks) having since died. Now that our volunteer companies are about reorganizing, it might be well to carry out the wishes of the donor, and have a contest for the medal in May next, as that is the month which he originally designated.

"TRUTH IN A NUT SHELL."—The public have decided.

Day of Special Prayer.

The following action of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, is commended to the ministry and laity of that denomination:

Resolved, That the third Thursday of August, 1869, be set apart as a day of special and earnest prayer in all our congregations for light to guide us in electing the grave questions now engaging our attention, for a spirit of faithfulness in maintaining the truth, for unfiniteness of Christ-like love and peace in our congregations and church-courts, for an increase in the number of those devoting themselves to our Master's service in the work of the ministry, for greater prosperity in all departments of our work as a church, for an increase of godliness in the hearts of our ministry and laity; and in general for that precious, all-comprehensive and sadly needed gift of the God of all grace, the very plentiful out-pouring of his Spirit on our beloved Zion.

Raid on Virgin Alley.

Considerable excitement was produced on Virgin Alley, about twelve o'clock last night, by a raid on the houses of ill-repute in that locality. A squad of police, under Chief Hague, made a "descent" on five houses, but found only two houses occupied, the others having been recently deserted. Only a few male visitors were captured, one of them jumping from the second story window and making an escape. The following members of the party were registered on the watchhouse docket this morning: Adam Aronson, Edward Wilson, Lizzie White, Ella Brown, Maggie Richardson, Carrie Green, Georgie Ward, Ellen Oriley, Tillie Burns and Mollie Oliver. One of the female prisoners is colored.

Arrivals at the City Hotel.

Thirty-one guests *en route* for Claremont, the new summer resort for violators of the city laws, were registered at the City Hotel last evening, and Captain Land and his clerk were kept busy registering names and attending to baggage. The City Hotel is kept on the European plan—open at all hours, and meals at all hours. No favor whatever is shown to guests—first come first served. Claremont must certainly be a fashionable place, judging from the number of persons *en route*. We believe, however, the issuing of excursion tickets has not yet been commenced.

"TRUTH IS A NUT SHELL."—Draw your own clusion.

Alleged Till Tapping.

Yesterday evening, about seven o'clock, two men named James Moran and Joseph Rice were arrested for tapping the till of Daniel Seldles' beer saloon on Liberty street, below Sixth avenue. It is not known exactly how much money was taken, but it is thought the sum was between twenty-five and thirty dollars. They were arrested some time afterward, and in Rice's possession was found three dollars, which Seidle identified as being among that stolen. Moran, however, claimed the three dollars and denied any complicity in the alleged theft. Both were locked up for a hearing this morning, when information will likely be preferred against them.

SKIFF RACE LAST EVENING.—Last evening, at half-past seven o'clock, there was a large crowd on the Sixth street Suspension bridge and the wharf, attracted by the announcement that a skiff race would take place between two Wood street men, one a boot and shoe dealer and the other a hardware man. The two, who were designated as "Hatchets" and "Brogans," rowed from the Suspension bridge to the Hallroad bridge and return in about twenty-seven minutes and a half, the race being won by "Brogans" by about a half square. The boats were accompanied over the course by an elegantly-colored barge, containing the backers, one a noted velocipede champion and the other a druggist. The race was fair in every respect, although a cry of "foul" was raised when the contestants were twenty yards apart.

A TIGHT SQUEEZE.—A gentleman while walking along the railroad track adjoining Liberty street, opposite the Union Depot, on Thursday afternoon, was caught between a train of cars and the high paling fence which encloses the track at that place. Being unable to get out of the way, he was forced to squeeze himself as tightly as possible against the fence, and await the passage of the train. This he did, in momentary expectation of being caught by his clothing and dragged under the trucks. He escaped uninjured, but was terribly nervous for some time afterwards.

HAMILL AND COULTER.—A meeting of the friends of Hamill & Coulter was held at Kennedy's on Smithfield street, yesterday afternoon at half past two o'clock to arrange the preliminaries for another race. No conclusion was arrived at, as a satisfactory adjournment took place until seven o'clock this evening at the same place. It is not known which of the propositions will be accepted, but it is likely Coulter will choose to row with a guide boat between them. It is thought matters will take definite shape this evening. Let us hope so.

MINORS INTOXICATED.—A boy named Lawherd visited a saloon kept by George Exler, in Manchester, yesterday, and purchased a pint bottle of whisky, and he and two or three companions became intoxicated. The father of the boy who purchased the liquor preferred a charge of selling liquor to minors, before Mayor Drum, last evening, and Exler was required to enter bail for his appearance. He alleges, however, that the boy obtained the liquor by representing that he was obtaining it for a gentleman who was sick.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.—On Wednesday night, about twelve o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the barn of James Mills, Esq., at Braddocks. A young man who discovered the fire noticed a man beating a hasty retreat from the premises, and when the developments lead to the belief that he was the incendiary. The family was aroused and the flames extinguished before any material damage had been done.

STREET FIGHT.—Two pugilistic individuals became involved in a quarrel at the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets last evening, about nine o'clock, and fought several minutes before the police arrived. One of the combatants named Ward, was the worst of the fight, and was unable to escape, was arrested and taken to the lock up. He will have a hearing this morning.

MARK TWAIN.—It is hardly probable that this distinguished lecturer will visit Pittsburgh during the coming lecture season, as he has engagements in the New England States which will keep him in that direction during the whole of the coming winter. His many admirers in this city will be pained to learn of the above, as they had anticipated another visit from him.

NOT FAIR.—A great many persons are prone to blame Street Commissioner McFaden for the delay in the work on the Roberts street improvement, it being in his district. This is certainly not fair, as the Commissioner has nothing whatever to do with it. It lies with the contractors and the City Engineer, under whose supervision the work has to be done, and they alone are accountable.

ROW IN VIRGIN ALLEY.—Catharine Dummy visited the domicil of Margaret Duffy in Virgin alley last evening and there indulged in a little row, during which she struck Margaret with a dipper. The police were called and the accused arrested and locked up in the lock-up. She will have a hearing this morning.

COUNTERFEIT "SHOVERS" ABOUT.—Three young men undertook to "shove" a counterfeit twenty dollar greenback, on Thursday night, at several places in the city. They were not successful, so far as can be ascertained. The police got wind of the affair, but failed to trace up the rascals.

GAVE BAIL.—Justice Lipp, of Birmingham, appeared before Mayor Brush yesterday, and waiving a hearing, entered bail for his appearance at Court, there to answer the charge of assault and battery preferred by his son Rudolph Lipp.

ABUSED HIS WIFE.—Thomas O'Connor was arrested by the police last evening for abusing his wife. He was locked up for a hearing, and will in all probability be sent to "Claremont" this morning.

TROUBLE IN A BEER HALL.—Rush Mangard was committed to jail by Mayor Brush yesterday morning for raising a disturbance in a beer saloon. He will probably be sent to the county summer resort during the hot weather.

THE CHICAGO STREET SWEEPER.—Another trial of the Chicago street sweeper took place on Fifth avenue last evening, and as before resulted in satisfying all who observed its operations of the success of its invention.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—The inquest on the colored man Caruthers, drowned off the steamer Silsbia Bennett, was concluded yesterday, the jury returning a verdict of accidental drowning.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY to purchase a first-class family horse at a low figure, will be offered at Robert H. Patterson & Co.'s auction this morning at 10 o'clock.

BREAK IN A WATER PIPE.—The water pipe at the corner of East Lane and Liberty streets, Allegheny, bursted on Thursday night. The break was repaired yesterday.

TAKEN TO THE WORKHOUSE.—Eleven of the inmates of the county jail were taken to the workhouse yesterday by officer Dressler, of the Mayor's police.

"TRUTH IS A NUT SHELL."—More light on the subject.

ECONOMY IN ART.

Beautiful Pictures—Oil Paintings and Chromos.

We advise those of our readers who admire beautiful pictures to pause a moment in passing Boyd, Murray & Fawcett's establishment, No. 116 Wood street, where they will have an opportunity to examine the beauties in an oil painting after Triebel, whose pencil lingers lovingly over the mountain scenery of Switzerland. In one broad sweep you have the Lake of the Four Cantons, the purple-clad mountains in the distance, the towering cliffs lifting their heads majestically above the translucent water, the warm, mellow air intervening, the sun-dipped foliage in the foreground; here and there cattle browsing calmly, as though, even they felt the influence of the scene.

The picture is 25x30, handsomely mounted. Beside it stands a chromo, taken from it. Glancing from the original to the chromo, you are at a loss to perceive wherein the pictures differ, so like are they in every respect. The one is valued at hundreds of dollars, and a good judge would not begrudge the price. The chromo, on the other hand, can be purchased for a trifle. Handsomely mounted, the cost of the chromo is scarcely a fraction of the cost of the original painting, and yet it would require shrewd eyes to perceive the difference between them. Beside the oil painting is another chromo, which to our mind is still more beautiful than the Lake of the Four Cantons—the Village Blacksmith, a scene in Tyrol, after Hoefler. The dimensions of this picture are the same as the view in Switzerland. They are mates. In one you have all the glow and beauty of spring-time; in the other is the purple haze of a Tyrolese winter, with the antique, quaint peaked roofs tipped with snow. Snow lights up the roadway in front of the village smithy. The figures in the foreground, the tired horses, the dogs resting on their haunches, all convey their own story. Looking from the spring to the winter scene, the eye is rested. Better companion pieces we think we have never looked upon. We have no doubt the popular verdict will agree with us, that in beautifying and adorning our homes, the use of the chromo lithographer is economy reduced to a science.

"TRUTH IN A NUT SHELL."—Popularity the test.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Lindsey.]

FALSE PRETENSES.

Wm. B. Wilson was arrested and required to give bail for court, to answer a charge of false pretenses preferred by John Delaney.

[Before Alderman Koenig.]

ALLEGED FRAUD.

Adam Raub made an information charging Joseph Kermernin with removing goods with intent to defraud creditors. The prosecution alleges that he was a creditor of defendant, to the amount of fifteen dollars on account of boarding. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Ireland.]

WOMEN'S WAR.

Mrs. Charleworth and Mrs. Connor, of the Tenth ward, appear to have had considerable difficulty about getting along as neighbors, as they have cross suits for disorderly conduct. The evidence that the defendant had maliciously destroyed them, made the information as stated. The accused was arraigned and taken before the Alderman for a hearing. He claimed that by the terms of the lease he had a right to all in the store and hence could do with it as he saw best. Mr. A. differed with him on very materially and the magistrate accordingly held Gantschey to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge at Court.

[Before Alderman McMaster.]

CONFIDENCE GAME.

Nellie J. ins, residing in the lower part of Allegheny city, preferred a charge of larceny against David McClarens, employed at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway shops. She allegs that the defendant, in company with another young man, called on her last evening, and while his friend engaged her in conversation, the defendant carried off two bars of pure soap, valued at seven dollars. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued.

Base Ball.

"Benton," our correspondent at Saltsburg, on the Connellsville Railroad, sends us the following, under date of the 13th inst.: Yesterday, August 12th, quite an amusing game of base ball came off on the grounds of the Keystone Base Ball Club, Saltsburg, between the third nine of the Keystones, and a club known as the Cripled Nine, in charge of Captain David Lloyd, and composed of the old men of Saltsburg. At the commencement of the game betting was heavy in favor of the Keystones, the odds being two to one, but the old men came out victorious. At the close of the eighth inning the score stood as follows: Cripled Nine 65; Keystones 63. Much credit is due to Capt. Lloyd for his excellent batting, and in passing the ball to the bases.

The Hazelwood club of the Twenty-third ward defeated the Lone Star club of Birmingham on wednesday last, bolding them eleven runs. The Pittsburgh club has challenged Allegheny matches will be played, ere the close of the present season, with all the crack clubs in existence, including the First City of Cleveland and the Red Stockings of Cincinnati. Both the latter clubs will visit the city as soon as the Allegheny boys have had a little practice.

Probable Fatal Affray.

On Thursday night last two men named Nicholas Gardner and Charles Kahl, who are employed at Cunningham & Ihmsen's glass house in Birmingham, became involved in a difficulty while pursuing their business and blows were soon exchanged. Kahl, it is alleged, seized a shovel and dealt his opponent a blow over the head inflicting injuries which may eventually prove to be fatal. The injured man was taken to his home, somewhere in the neighborhood, and a physician who was called to attend him, found him suffering from congestion of the brain. Yesterday morning, Mrs. Gardner, wife of the injured man, visited the office of Justice Heisel in East Birmingham, and preferred an information for aggravated assault and battery against Kahl. He was arrested, and after a partial hearing, committed to jail for a further hearing.

United States Court Proceedings.

A decree of forfeiture was entered in the case of the United States vs. the stills and one hundred barrels of whisky, owned by Robert Woods & Co., of Pittsburgh.

In the matter of E. W. Dunn & Co., against whom a petition in bankruptcy had been filed, A. Leonard moved that the injunctions previously granted, restraining his clients, Messrs. Gans & Co., creditors of Dunn & Co., from proceeding with a sale on an execution, be set aside. He asked this on the ground that an injunction had been obtained by another party, and that the sale would be made to-day, thus leaving his clients out altogether. The application was refused, but His Honor granted another injunction restraining this second party from proceeding with the sale, pending the proceedings in bankruptcy.

"TRUTH IN A NUT SHELL."—Read the papers.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Manager Tannehill announces two performances at the Opera House to-day, when Mrs. Charles Henri, a celebrated soubrette actress, will appear, supported by a good company. In the afternoon, Uncle Tom's Cabin will be performed, in which Mrs. Henri will appear as Topsy. In the afternoon she will appear as Nancy Sykes in the dramatic version of Oliver Twist, and as Gertrude in the Loan of a Lover. Mrs. Henri is a talented actress, and should have large audiences on both occasions.

MUSEUM.—The new attractions at the Museum are creating quite a sensation, and the attendance of visitors daily and nightly is quite large. Major Burnell deserves the patronage he is enjoying.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—Dr. W. Snively, M. D., Physician of the Board of Health, reports the deaths in the consolidated city, for the week ending August 7th, at thirty-six—twenty adults and sixteen children. The deaths were caused as follows: Unknown, one; old age, two; anæmia, three; marasmus, one; dropsy, two; cynthis, one; whooping cough, two; pneumonia, one; scarlet fever, one; typhoid fever, two; congestive fever, one; inflammations, one; Hepatitis, one; cerebral congestion, two; gastro-enteritis, two; cholera infantum, five; consentery, four; convulsions, one; puberculosis, two; still born, one. Of the above there were under one year, ten; from one to two, four; from two to five, two; from five to twenty, one; from twenty to thirty, four; for thirty to forty, five; from forty to fifty, three; from fifty to sixty, two; from sixty to seventy, one; from seventy to eighty, two; from eighty to ninety, one; from ninety to one hundred, one. Males, twenty; females, sixteen; white, thirty-five; colored, one; total, thirty-six.

RETAIL LIQUOR DEALER ARRESTED.—A deputy collector yesterday made an information against Stephen Cavenau, of Fifth street, charging the defendant with carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer and hotel keeper without a license from the United States. The defendant was arrested and after a hearing before United States Commissioner Gamble was required to give bail for trial at the next term of the United States District Court.

INJURED BY GAS.—A man named Wolf, in the employ of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, while laying pipe on Fourth avenue, yesterday, was overcome by escaping gas from a joint, and was seen to fall over in a swoon. The joint was leaking badly, and he inhaled the gas. Some workmen jumped in and rescued him, but it was some time before he recovered from the effects of the gas.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—John Dunn was arrested yesterday for complicity in the robbery at Kennedy's hardware store, on Fifth avenue, some time since. Information was made against the accused and he was admitted to bail for a hearing on the 24th inst.

TAKEN TO OHIO.—The remains of John Rogers, the brakeman killed on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Thursday morning, were removed to Ohio, where friends of the deceased live, yesterday.

"TRUTH IN A NUT SHELL."—Which is the superior.

Fine Comb Attachment.

The latest invention is an attachment to fine combs, by means of which the comb can be used, and the dandruff, *et cetera*, removed from the head, without danger of falling upon the clothing. The attachment is in the form of a little moveable trough, which falls under the edge of the comb as soon as it leaves the hair, thus securing the contents without risk of soiling the clothes. The invention will commend itself to the *heads* of families, and the inventor ought to realize a fortune through his ingenuity.

Special Notice.

Passengers for Marietta and Parkersburg will, by taking the 6:3 A. M. train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad connect at Bellearie with the Wheeling and Parkersburg packets, and arrive in Marietta or Parkersburg same evening. C. H. Booth & Co., Agents W. and P. Packets.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable look-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

C. T. Webbers Photographs.

At 2 and 4 Sixth street, (late St. Clair). Mr. Webber is now offering more to the public than any other in the city. He takes your picture and shows you a sample before making the order. He is about to open a branch gallery in East Liberty, where he expects to meet many of his old patrons. Call at present at 2 and 4 Sixth street (late St. Clair.)

"Truth in a Nut Shell."

Look for it.

Is Rupture Ever Fatal?

In every disease, although it may be trifling in the beginning, there is nearly always a tendency to grow worse—nature needs help, and the proper kind of help; that is, if a man broke a leg or an arm, splints and stays and bandages are necessary until the bones knit or the parts grow strong. Rupture is no exception to this rule; and the man who allows it to run on without protection or a proper appliance to keep the ruptured part to its place, is acting unwisely and jeopardizing his own life. There is no application incident to our race, in which there is more need of aid, and that aid should be prompt and efficient, as much so, as if a leg or an arm were broken, with this difference, that the leg or arm, by being neglected would grow crooked, or not grow together at all, whilst the rupture would seriously hazard life. No life insurance company would think of taking a risk on a man's life that was ruptured, but especially not if he went, year in and year out, without a truss. We cannot divine the reason why persons are so careless in regard to the protection against hernia. Is it a mock fear of its becoming known to the Doctor, or is it for want of knowledge when and to whom to apply? If the latter, Dr. Keyser's establishment at 167 Liberty street, is furnished with every facility for the relief and cure of all such cases. With him it has been a careful practical study for over thirty years, and surely, no one would begrudge the expense of so important an affair as that which concerns human health and life. The Doctor's place is supplied with every remedy of a mechanical sort for the use of those whose diseases or infirmities require mechanical support.

There is in his establishment besides, every variety of useful medicines, and of a quality surperior, or at least equal to the best that can be found in any establishment on the continent. The Doctor has taken special pains, by a careful personal supervision to make his selections in such a way as to merit, not only the patronage of the conscientious physician, but of the patients themselves. His personal observations have forced upon his convictions the conclusion, that diseases frequently remain uncured for want of pure medicines or proper medical appliances.

Dr. Keyser's office hours at his Great Medicine Store every day until one o'clock, and at his office, 120 Penn street, until 4 o'clock.

Fine Family Horse at Auction.

At R. H. Patterson & Co.'s, corner Liberty street and Seventh avenue, at ten o'clock this morning.

"Truth in a Nut Shell."

Two ways of telling a story.

Deservedly Popular.

The most important requisites for a good sewing machine are its simplicity of operation; its adaptability to all kinds of work; either light or heavy, and its perfectness of that work. A machine combining these features cannot fail to become popular, and when these and many other points of interest are to be found in the American Button Hole and Overseaming Family Sewing Machine, is it any wonder the machine has won a popularity second to none now before the public. Mr. James Espy, No. 12, Fifth avenue, is agent for the machine in this city, and customers will ever find him courteous, attentive and obliging. His prices are within the reach of all.

REFERENCES.

Miss Mattie Hutchinson, Nixon street, Allegheny.

Mrs. Sarah J. Anderson, Nixon street, Allegheny.

Mrs. Kate Maclean, Poplar street, Allegheny.
Mrs. H. D. Wiley, Beaver street, Allegheny.
Mrs. C. Bostley, Beaver street, Allegheny.
Mrs. Viola C. Marshall, Seventh avenue, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. M. F. Markle, Third avenue, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. G. H. Hilderbrand, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. B. Bruggeman, Butler street, Pittsburgh.
Rev. A. Paden, Third avenue, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Joseph Hughey, Lower St. Clair Township.
Mrs. Geo. Bell, Banksville, Pa.
Mrs. John Oliver, Banksville, Pa.
Mrs. David Owens, Banksville, Pa.

A Fair Test.

One of the fair tests that can be applied to a sewing machine is to submit it to the hands of those familiar with the various machines in the market, and who are have no interest in the result further than to secure finess and excellence in the work operated. The Reporter has had unusual opportunities for acquiring a correct idea for correct mechanical principles, the best in all the fabrics—there that the best likelihood of jumping to conclusions owing to ignorance or misapprehension of the principles involved. Such a test—the only fair and impartial test—has proved the Family Sewing Machine is without a superior. There is nothing in the entire range of needle work that it cannot accomplish with an ease and facility remarkable even to those best acquainted, with the marvels—and perfect—of sewing machine. Mr. H. Millinger, No. 81 Wood street, agent.

"Truth in a Nut Shell."

Read it.

Carriages and Buggies and Where to Get Them.

At the carriage works of Messrs. C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, four to Fourth avenue, one of the largest and most varied assortments of buggies and carriages ever offered to the people of Allegheny county will have now be seen. The firm is an old and reliable one, and possesses peculiar facilities for turning out work adapted to this section. They use the best of material in the construction of vehicles and employ the most hands. They likewise deal heavily in Eastern work, which they are enabled to dispose of as low figures as can be found anywhere. They have always on hand a large assortment of second hand carriages of various makes. Those in need of anything in the carriage line should visit this factory and examine the stock.

Sabbath School Libraries,

And Helps for Teachers. The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of the most recent publications, at No. 23 Third street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. F. G. Reineman. 8*11

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured fresh, daily from livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients have only been taken in by fake no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. s*

At 10 O'Clock Saturday Morning.

The regular auction sale of horses, carriages, buggies, &c., will take place at Robert H. Patterson & Co.'s stables, corner of Seventh avenue and Liberty street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Speer's Wine

Is the pure unadulterated juice of the Oporto grape, now being cultivated in this country by Mr. Speer. It is valuable for family use, and for its tonic and invigorating properties. It gives tone to the stomach and invigorates the system. In fashionable circles it has become the favorite table wine.—*Intelligencer*.

Druggists are agents for this wine.

Auction Sale of Horses, Buggies, &c.

Parties wanting anything in the line of Horses, Buggies, Carriages, &c., should not fail to attend the auction sale at the stable of Robert H. Patterson & Co., on Saturday next, at 10 A. M.

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, &c., at Auction.

At 10 o'clock, Saturday morning, at the Livery and Sale Stables of Robert H. Patterson & Co., corner Seventh avenue and Liberty street.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorps and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Perro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Park. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing Dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all Druggists. M*

A Life Saving Reformation.

A radical change has been introduced in the practice of medicine. Physicians have ceased to torture and prostrate their patients. Instead of pulling down, they build up; instead of assaulting nature, they assist her. Cupping, leeching, blistering, venesection, calomel, antimony, stupefying narcotics and rasping purgatives, once the favorite resources of the faculty, are now rarely resorted to by the most dogmatic members of the profession. The old creed was that disease was something which must be expelled by violent artificial means, irrespective of the wear and tear of the vital organization in the process. The new creed recognizes the improvement of the general health as essential to the cure of all local ailments. Hence it is that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most potent vegetable tonic that pharmacy has ever brought to the assistance of nature in her struggles with disease, has been cordially approved by the practitioners of the modern school. It is pleasant to reflect that reason and philosophy have at last been victorious over the errors of the past, and that thousands, and tens of thousands, of human beings are alive and well to-day, who would indubitably be mouldering in their graves, had they been subjected to the pains and penalties which were deemed orthodox and indispensable thirty or forty years ago.

Preventive medication was scarcely thought of then; but now it is considered of paramount importance, and the celebrity of the STANDARD INVIGORANT, ALTERATIVE AND RESTORATIVE of the age, (a title which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have fairly earned by their long career of success,) is mainly due to its efficiency as a PROTECTIVE PREPARATION.

A course of the BITTERS is urgently recommended at this season of the year, as a safe and certain antidote to the malaria which produces intermittent and remittent fever, diarrhœa, dysentery and other maladies.

W. W. KNOX,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT FOR

EUREKA BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

We supply this valuable Fertilizer to the Farmers and the Trade at Factory Prices. We invite the correspondence of dealers and our customers generally. Pamphlets with full descriptive matter containing analysis with directions for use of the Superphosphate, Guano, Bone Dust and Land Plaster, furnished free, and supplied to dealers for distribution.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

BONE DUST AND LAND PLASTER,

Always on hand in large quantities, and for sale at Lowest Factory Prices.

W. W. KNOX,

Agricultural House, 137 Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Co.,

Of London and Edinburg.

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NO. 86 FOURTH AVENUE,

Opposite Safe Deposit Co.'s Building.

W. H. LIPPINCOTT, ROBT. A. WHITTEN, SECOND FLOOR.

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OF PITTSBURGH,

INCORPORATED 1854.

CASH CAPITAL.....$175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office, No. 98 WATER STREET.

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JNO. McDEVITT.....Vice President.
JNO. CLANEY.....Secretary.
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